PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

TEN PAGES!

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,811—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th June	PERSIA	7951	......	......
16th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	......
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
14th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	......
28th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	......
11th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	......
25th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	......	......

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

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FRANK RITCHIE,
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Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th June 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6630	Etienne	6th Sep. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th June 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July ,,

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REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	8th June
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	23rd ,,
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R. N. R.	5124	13th July
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	17th August
* BRITANNIA	B G Garrick	3069	28th ,,
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	3rd October
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

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Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LAMA	2170	Mon.	11 June	5 p.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	8 June	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 11th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomeh, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

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S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 22nd June calling at Zanzibar, Mombassa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

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DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

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	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
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Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicic	5834	8th June 1906.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	30th ,, ,,
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July ,,
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st ,, ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,600	28th June 1906.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
WAKASA MARU	6264	Wale	......	9th June
HAKATA MARU	6161	Anderson	12th June	23rd June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	Payne	26th June	7th July
TOTOMI MARU	3112	......	10th July	21st July

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	25 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 1[illegible]	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 8	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

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THE

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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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THE EIGHTH AUCTION SALE of HORSES and CARRIAGES will take place at the WELLINGTON MEWS, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 16th June, 1906, at 5 P. M. Standard Time.

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THE MANAGERS.
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MASSAGE *with*
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION

is known to give best results. TO MASSAGE IN AN EFFICIENT WAY can easily be learned by obtaining a copy of the

ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK
(RUBBING EASES PAIN HANDBOOK)
256 pages, Illustrated, Cloth Board Covers.

"Full of those items of First Aid Knowledge, both surgical and medical, which are indispensable to the Household."—*London Daily Express.*

Four ways of obtaining the Elliman R.E.P. Book:—

1. Order of Elliman, Sons & Co., 1s. post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted); 2. Upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to cartons containing 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

ELLIMAN'S
UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, ENG.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including:—

Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries.
China, Earthenware and Glassware
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods.
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery.
Hardware and Machinery.
Photographic and Optical Goods;
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc. etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address: "ANNUAIRE, LONDON.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

OUR GREAT BARGAINING MONTH JUNE, 1906, Please step into our place BARGAIN AWAY for a suitable article and TAKE IT AWAY at a suitable price. Read below.

OUR MONSTER BARGAINING MONTH JUNE, 1906. Boots and shoes, Leather, etc Trunks, Suit cases, Gladstone, etc., Bags. All varieties of LEATHER GOODS. Bargain prices this month. Read above and below.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!! Please don't forget that our WELL KNOWN AND RENOWNED Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Suit cases, Gladstone Bags, Harness, and every variety of miscellaneous Leather Goods, etc, etc, all at BARGAIN PRICES this month June, 1906—J. OAKES & Co., 59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE. &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle ...	0	8
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0	6
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0	6
ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.		
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	3
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu...	0	8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0	8
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	8
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee ...	1	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope ...	2	0
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	2
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner ...	0	3
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T...	0	8
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu ...	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee ...	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius ...	0	12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye ...	0	12

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered free.

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREAR	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
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Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	"

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREARS.	
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Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do 2-8
Third do 2-5
Fourth and succeeding insertions..................As. 2 per line, but no Adertisements counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest types, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENT.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, as change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these cases is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-8
Each succeeding the line 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..As. 8 per line
Second do 4½
Third do 21-2

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly 6
Quarterly 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION,

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	6	Half-yearly	7-8
Quarterly	3	Quarterly	3-12

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the "Bombay Gazette."

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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed............£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 exceeded ....£ 3,774,000

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE
INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ASSETS........................ Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ...... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE,
APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION
TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE :—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFE ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED
PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

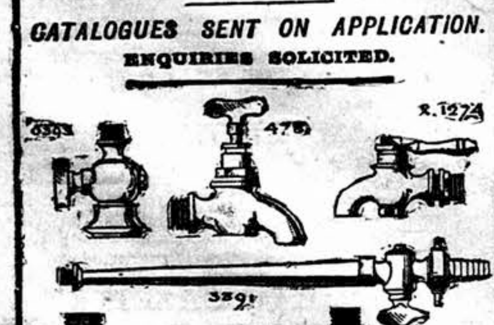
TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
Rs. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
Rs. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SAML. BOOTH & Co.,
CHEAPSIDE WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF
GAS & WATER
FITTINGS.
CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.



ORDERS EXECUTED THROUGH MERCHANTS ONLY.

HALLERINE.
Price per Bottle As. 12.
The most reliable remedy for the cure of
CHOLERA.
Small dose, small Price,
BUT
Most efficacious for Bowel complaints.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF
WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

JUST ARRIVED
A very large assortment
of
MOST POWERFUL AND ELEGANT
BINOCULARS,
TELESCOPES
AND
OPERA GLASSES
MOTOR-GOGGLES
AND
CLINICAL
THERMOMETERS, &c.
of Best quality and highest make.

CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite General Post Office.
BOMBAY.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.
DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co. Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest design always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

SIMLA,
HOTEL METROPOLE.
CENTRALLY SITUATED OPPOSITE
the U. S. CLUB.
Undoubtedly the finest Cuisine in Simla
Beautifully Furnished and fitted.
Up-to-date in every respect.

Madame Polacek, the Proprietress, has returned from Europe and the Hotel will be under her immediate care during the Season.

Tariff from Rs. 5 per day.
Telegrams :— "METROPOLE," Simla.

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought
IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE
CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE
MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

None are Genuine except with the "Swan Trade Mark."

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now is works as if it were quite new, Mrs. L ALMEIDA, Girgaum Bombay."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Agapanthus, 2836 tons, Captain J Davies, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE steamer Gerd, 750 tons, Captain Halvarsen, will sail to-day for Bangkok, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Horsley, 2409 tons, Captain S O Northfell, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Strathairly, 2783 tons, Captain D C Horne, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Colombo, with ballast.

THE steamer Imani, 2979 tons, Captain W Jameison, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Cardiff, 12th May, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, &c, with a general cargo and Mr Leedham, Mr Gungaram and a number of deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 19 tons, Captain G Ramage, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and Lieut M R Strover, Mr A X Sequeira, Mr Haji Jamal and a number of deck passengers.

THE steamer Kt Templar, 4601 tons, Captain A J H Bellett, will sail to-day for Havre and Hull, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Mackenzie and 3 children, Miss Hensen and Mr C England.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
5	Imani s..................	Jameison ...	Cardiff, May 12
	Strathairly s	Horne	Colombo, May 31
6	Lhasa s.................	Rothwell	Karachi, June 4

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Imaum s	Penberthy ...	Java
	Horsley s............	Northfell ..	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Agapanthus, Davies, for Rangoon.
" Kola, Ramage, for Persian Gulf, &c
" Gerd, Halvarsen, for Bangkok, &c
" Kt Templar, Billett, for Havre, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Kt Bachelor, for Antwerp, &c
" Ischia, for China, &c
" Landaura, for Calcutta, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	From
1	Teesta	Straits
1	Methley Hall	Liverpool
3	Clan Chisholm	Coast
3	Clan Macdonald	Liverpool
4	Avoca	Calcutta

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Canara, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 5th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupara, left Suez on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Marseilles homewards on the evening of the 4th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Macedonia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 5th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer A Rubattino from Bombay, arrived at Genoa, on the 3rd instant.

The N Y K steamer Tosa Maru, arrived at Hongkong to-day on the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—390 cwts rapeseeds W Jaitbabhoy
Dalmatia s—45 bales wool Doongersei Wagjee

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—7 bales skins K D Sajun 12 bales skins R N Kooka 20 bales hemp H Narayen 4 bales gunny bags Lowther and Co ; 425 cwts gum P Jethabhoy 3 bales skins H M Abba 2000 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers 127 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co ; 31 bales hides M J Joomabhoy and Co
Kas Issa s—85 bales hem Maganlal Purbhoodas 100 cwts horns R Kaderbhoy

FOR BOSTON.

Hindoo s—1 bundle woolen Carpet Finlay Muir and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—100 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey 100 bales cotton Gill and Co ; 55 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 165 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 32 cases aguti and green stones J M Salemahomed 2000 cwts myrabollams Wagjee Becher

FOR HAMBURG.

Neldenfels s—110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 55 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 55 bales cotton Bamjee and Co ; 1000 cwts myrabollams Oomer Alimohomed 120 bales cotton The Bombay Co ; 440 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 21 cwts guls Ad Meyer

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ras Issa s—100 cwts gum G Sojpal

FOR GENOA

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton Bamjee and Co ; 400 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co ; 1000 cwts 1000 cwts linseed Lonio Dreyfus and Co ; 300 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 4000 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton Glade

FOR BARCELONA.

D Co Balduino s—150 bales cotton E Spinner and Co

FOR CATANIA.

D Co Balduino s—100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers 300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR LEGHORN.

D Co Balduino s—2000 cwts linseed Louis Druyfus and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Filippo Artelli s—111 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 165 bales cotton Sorabjie Framjie and Co

FOR ODESSA

Filippo Artelli s—100 cwts olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR HONGKONG

Devanha s—100 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co
Wakasa Maru s—100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co
Ischia s—900 bales twist E Noordin and Co ; 300 bales twist C Bomonji and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devonha s—200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co ; 200 bales twist E Noordin and Co : 100 bales twist Jehangir B Petit and Co : 250 bales twist Pherozsha B Petit and Co ; 125 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.
Wakasa Maru s—200 bales twist Pherozsha B Petit and Co ; 200 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—200 bales cotton The Metsui B Kaisha ; 400 bales cotton Nansee Khairaz and Co.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

THE POONA YOUNG CRICKETERS' CLUB.

June.
Sunday, 3rd—Rao vs Pant 1 p m Home Ground
Sunday 10th—Poona Islams 12 Noon Home Ground
Saturday 16th—New English School 2 p m Home Ground
Sunday 17th—Fergusson College 12 Noon Out Ground
Saturday 23rd—Bishop's High School 2 p m Home Ground
Sunday 24th—Telagu Cricket Club 12 Noon Home Ground
Tuesday 26th—Deccan College 12 Noon Out Ground
Saturday 30th—121st Pioneers 12 Noon Home Ground
July.
Sunday 1st—College of Science 12 Noon Out Ground
Monday 2nd—Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya 2pm Home Ground
Saturday 7th—Native Institution 1 p m Home Ground
Sunday 8th—Fergusson College (Return) 12 Noon Home Ground
Thursday 12th—A and S Highlanders 12 Noon Out Ground
Saturday 14th—New English School (Return) 2 p m Home Ground
Sunday 15th—Y M C C 12 Noon Home Ground
Saturday 21st—Bishop's High School (Return) 2 p m Home Ground
Thursday 26th—Poona High School 2 p m Home Ground
Saturday 28th—Panch Howd Mission 2 p m Home Ground
Sunday 29th—Telagu Cricket Club (Return) 12 Noon Home Ground
August.
Thursday 2nd— | Friday 3rd— | Poona Gymkhana 11-30 a m Out Ground
Tuesday 7th—Sangli Team 11-30 a m Home Ground
Sunday 26th—Poona Islam (Return) 12 Noon Home Ground
September.
Saturday 22nd—Bombay Gymkhana 11-30 a m Bombay Ground
Sunday 23rd— | Monday 24th— | Bombay Hindoos 11-30 a m Bombay Ground

A HEALTH officer recently received the following note, says the "Tatler," from one of the residents of his district : "Dear Sir,—I beg to tell you that my child, aged eight months, is suffering of measles as required by Act of Parliament."

THE German Steamer Sourabaya, which was engaged in gun-running at Vladivostock during the war between Russia and Japan, has been found encased in ice at Nikolaievsk, on the Eastern Siberian coast. The crew were frozen to death.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRANDRETH—June 2, at the Hosur Remount Depot, the wife of Major E Brandreth, of a daughter.

HUDDLESTON—June 1, at Bangalore, the wife of Cecil Grant Huddleston, of a son.

KELLY—May 25, at Rawalpindi, to Conductor, (Ordnance Department), and Mrs Kelly, a son.

MARRIAGE.

DINWOODIE—EVANS—June 2, at St George's Cathedral-Madras, John Frederick Dinwoodie, of the Madras Railway, to Alice Muriel, eldest daughter of Mr W J Evans, of the Bank of Madras.

SOUTHALL BROS.
AND BARCLAY'S
MEDICINES

	Rs.	a.	
The "A 1" OLIVE OIL Small bottle ...	0	6	each
Do. Large " ...	0	10	"
The "A 1" CASTOR OIL, Small bottle.	0	4	"
Do. Medium "	0	6	"
Do. Large "	0	10	"
BONCARINE (Benzine substitute) per bottle	0	7	
DEPILATORY SOAP (For removing hair) per pot	0	8	
LOFOTOL" (Sparkling Cod Liver Oil) per bottle ...	0	8	
MOSQUITO CONES, per box of 24 ...	0	13	
PURITAN MARKING INK per bottle	0	10	

SOLE AGENTS :—
Kemp & Co., Ld.
THE CHEMISTS.,
BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed: What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricksters in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 11-52m., 1-46a. Low water, 4-59m., 5-44a.

THE BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The Elementary Sanitary class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association will, if there be sufficient number of students, be held early in July next. Students seeking admission are requested to send in their applications to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, by the 15th June. Any further particulars regarding the curriculum, etc., will be supplied to the students on personal application.

PARCEL POST TO THE UNITED STATES.—It has been arranged that the fixed non-postal charge of Re. 1-8 leviable in respect of parcels transmitted from this country to the United States of America by the semi-official service which, under existing arrangements, may be paid either by the sender at the time of posting or by the addressee at the time of delivery, shall henceforth be prepaid by the senders in all cases as part of the ordinary postage. The rates of postage applicable to such parcels have in consequence been correspondingly increased. The prepayment by the senders of Customs duty in the case of parcels addressed to officials of the United States Government, which is now compulsory will henceforth be optional as in the case of other parcels. The other conditions applicable to the transmission of parcels to the United States of America by the semi-official service remain unaltered.

STOLEN ORNAMENTS.—Yesterday afternoon, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Murray charged an Arab Seedi, named Aman, with stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 2,267 belonging to Aga Syed Mahomed Kazerani, his master, having his residence in Mirzalli Street. The evidence went to show that on the night of the 3rd instant, the key of the safe was placed by the complainant's son under his pillow when he went to sleep. The accused stealthily removed the key from under the pillow and opening the safe rifled its contents. As the accused was not seen for some time enquiries were set a foot and it was ascertained that the accused had gone into Piru lane on the morning of the 4th instant with a box under his arm. The accused was carefully watched and was subsequently arrested. The whole of the property in question was recovered. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

A sitting of the Insolvency Court was held yesterday, at the High Court, Bombay, the Hon. Mr Justice Russell presiding.

RE CURSETJI DADABHOY.

On the application of Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order and leave to serve notices.

RE H. J. RUSTOMJI AND CO.

Mr. Manker for the Insolvents applied for an extension of time to file the schedule. A two months' extension was granted.

RE MAHOMED JUSUB TYEB.

On the motion of Mr. Manker the insolvent was granted a rule for the withdrawal of his petition.

RE SHIVJI RATANSI.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia applied on behalf of an opposing creditor for an extension of time to serve notice on the insolvent who was in hiding. A fortnight's extension was granted.

RE JAVERCHAND LALJI SHA.

On the application of Mr. Manker the insolvent was granted an interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges : Gulamali Tyebji Dawooji Bohra ; Mahomedali Banu Rusul ; Girdhar Tulsidas Sha ; Vali Moludin Momin ; Nohidin Budanmya ; Jalalbhoy Moosa ; Jan Mahomed Usman ; Khimchand Lakhmichand Sha ; Ebrahim Haji Moosa Cutchi ; Mahomed Cassum Memon ; Krishnaji Luxman ; Narayen Madhavji Thakar ; Venku Appaji Kamati ; and Shamsudin Haji Ebrahim.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

108th Infantry—Major H. E. C. B. Nepean, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Brown, appointed Commandant of the 9th Bhopal Infantry. Dated 14th April.

126th Baluchistan Infantry—Major J Parker, pro tem 2nd-in-Command, is confirmed in that appointment.

127th Light Cavalry—Lieutenant A D Wise, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, on absorption. Dated 1st March.

128th Light Cavalry—2nd-Lieutenant F James, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, on absorption. Dated 1st March.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse—Lieutenant R H O'D Paterson, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, on absorption. Dated 7th April.

35th Scinde Horse—Lieutenant W B Bell, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, on absorption. Dated 1st March.

36th Jacob's Horse—Lieutenant C T Sale, Double Company Officer, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, to be Squadron Officer, but to be attached to the 35th Scinde Horse, until further orders.

37th Lancers (Baluch Horse)—Lieutenant M B Rimington, Double Company-Officer, 116th Mahrattas, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, on absorption. Dated 1st March.

42nd Deoli Regiment—Lieutenant C W Lyon, Double Company Officer, 120th Rajputana Infantry to be a Double Company Officer.

Lieutenant R M F Patrick, Officiating Double Company Officer, 74th Punjabis, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 3rd May.

2nd-Lieutenant J E Murray, Officiating Double Company Officer, 87th Punjabis, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 21st April.

43rd Erinpura Regiment—Lieutenant P H Martin, Double Company Officer, 87th Punjabis, to be a Double Company Officers. Dated 23rd April.

Lieutenant W. D. McN. Rathborne, Officiating Double Company Officer, 98th Infantry, to be a Double Company Officer.

44th Merwara Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant C. S. B. Martin, Officiating Double Company Officer, 46th Punjabis, to be a Double Company Officer.

2nd-Lieutenant E R P Berryman, Officiating Double Company Officer, 37th Dogras, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 23rd April.

107th Pioneers.—2nd-Lieutenant E B Mangin, Officiating Double Company Officer, to be a Double Company Officer, on absorption. Dated 1st March.

108th Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant M L A Gompertz Officiating Double Company Officer, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 18th April.

113th Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant F L Gore, Officiating Double Company Officer, to be a Double Company Officer, on absorption. Dated 9th April.

116th Mahrattas.—Lieutenant A E J Connell McDowell, officiating Double Company Officer, to be a Double Company Officer, on absorption. Dated 1st March.

117th Mahrattas.—Lieutenant A E B Byrch, the Double Company Officer, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, to be a Double Company Officer.

121st Pioneers.—Lieutenant J S Graham, Officiating Double Company Officer, to be a Double Company Officer, on absorption, Dated 1st March.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant G de S H Middlemass, Officiating Double Company Officer, to be a Double Company Officer, on absorption. Dated 1st March.

123rd Outram's Rifles.—2nd-Lieutenant K B McKenzie, Officiating Double Company Officer to be a Double Company Officer, on absorption, Dated 1st March.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.—Lieutenant P. S St. G Mansergh, Officiating Double Company Officer, to be a Double Company Officer, on absorption. Dated 1st March.

126th Baluchistan Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant A G White, Officiating Double Company Officer, 46th Punjabis to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 1st May.

127th (Princess of Wales' Own) Baluch Light Infantry—2nd-Lieutenant C H G H Harvey-Kelly, Officiating Double Company Officer, to be a Double Company Officer, on absorption. Dated 11th March.

128th Pioneer.—Lieutenant N E Reilly, Double Company Officer, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 1st March.

130th (Prince of Wales' Own) Baluchis.—2nd-Lieutenant S Williams, Officiating Double Company Officer, to be a Double Company Officer, on absorption. Dated 1st March.

28th Light Cavalry—Lieutenant-Colonel L W C Kerrich, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major F C Logan-Home pro tem 2nd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H W E Georges, or until further orders.

81st Pioneer.—Major N M C Stevens, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded ; Captain C R Scott-Elliot, 4th, Double Company Commander to be 3rd Double Company Commander and Captain G. A. McWatters Double Company Officer to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. M. Hitchins, transferred to the 89th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 14th March.

Major N. M. C. Stevens, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be pro tem 2nd-in-Command but to remain seconded ; Captain C. R. Scott-Elliot, 3rd Double Company Commander to be pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander Captain G A McWatters 4th Double Company Commander to be pro tem 3rd Double Company Commander but to remain seconded as Adjutant ; Captain W. D. Reid Double Company Officer to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander ; Lieutenant W. H. La T Darley Double Company Officer to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander ; but to remain seconded ; and Lieutenant H R Watson Double Company Officer to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander vice Major Handley appointed 2nd-in-Command but to remain seconded. Dated 14th March.

Captain C R Scott-Elliot, "pro tem," 2nd Double Company Commander, to be pro tem. 2nd-in-Command ; Captain G A McWatters and Captain W D Reid, pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commanders, to be pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commanders ; Lieutenant W H La T Darley and Lieutenant H K Watson, pro tem. 4th Double Company Commanders, to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commanders ; Lieutenant M E Rae. Double Company Officer. to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commanders, vice Major N M C Stevens. seconded. Dated 14th March.

Major N M C Stevens, pro tem. 2nd-in-Command to officiate as Commandant, and Captain C R Scott-Elliot, pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel F Churchill, or until further orders. Dated 5th May.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN MYSORE.

Important Extentions of Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 6.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has decided to grant an extension of service to the following officials among others :—

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Revenue Commissioner, for three years, and Mr. P. N. Purnaiya, Excise Commissioner, and Mr. H. Doone, Assistant Military Secretary, one year each. The former is to be succeeded by an Excise Officer from Bombay, whose name has not transpired yet. The latter is our popular Race Secretary, who has still a pretty good amount of work left in him. The retirements after the 30th instant include Mr. B. K. Venkatavarala Iyengar, General and Revenue Secretary, and Mr. B. L. Rice, C. I. E., Director of Archæological Researches, Mysore. The former's comparatively early retirement has taken Mysore people by surprise. The Archæological Department will be abolished after Mr. Rice's retirement.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on 29th May :—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 5th May pointing out that in view of the proposed location of the timber trade at the Ghorupdeo Hill Site and of the increase of general traffic that will follow in that neighbourhood when the Railway line is ready for work, the present Section of the Connaught Road connecting the Ghorupdeo Hill Road and the Reay Road will not be wide enough, and recommending that a strip of a additional land to provide for a sufficient widening be at once reserve and pegged out so that no portion of the reserve may be rented out for Timber Depots, and adding that it would be better to widen on the south side of the road, viz., on the side where the Hill is, and to give the road a width of not less than that of the Reay Road.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 11th May reporting that if the timber trade is to be located at Ghorupdeo and the Railway Depot at Mazagon and Tank Bunder, he agrees with the Traffic Manager that the road should be widened on the south side so as to make it 60 feet, including footpaths, instead of 40 feet as at present and that (para.3) if this be done and the road on the southern boundary straightened, he would recommend that the centre road be straightened and shifted south so as to make the plots on both sides of it the same width.

Submitted plan showing the Chief Engineer's proposal.

Read minute by the Chairman, dated 15th May concurred in by the other members of the Land and Railways Committee, saying that provision should be made for widening this road to 60 feet as suggested in 1894, but that he does not think the widening need be done at present. The Victorian Road will be the more important route and approving of the proposals in para. 3 of the Chief Engineer's report.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land and Railways Committee are approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Pilotage Statement.

	For week ending 25th May 1906.	Total from 1st Apl to 25th May 1906.	For week ending 25th May 1905.	Total from 1st Apl to 25th May 1905.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	21	210	25	201
Do. " out of " ...	23	185	27	197
Do. transported	33	171	19	129
Do. attended to..............	...	10	3	9
Do. warped	1	4	...	8

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Egypt, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday from London, with the English mail, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Benner, Mr H S
Davies, Mr E C
Gould, Mr Thos
Gumbiv, Mrs J
Hellingley, Mr G
Hajibhoy, Mr J
Kreiser, Mr J
Page, Mr J S
Hiland, Mr J G
Spence, Mr and Mrs N A
Sykes, Mr E T

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cooke, Mr J M A
Coleman, Mr E
Caulfield, Mr T
Davey, Mr T A
Gauran, Mr C W
Hood, Major E F
Hammond, Col and Miss
Hallifax, Mr B W
Mahon, Mr and Mrs E L
Robinson, Mr S B
Ramshaw, Mr E C
Romilly, Mrs A
Strangman, Mr F J
Vincent Mr F H
Wall, Capt F

FROM BRINDISI.

Inverarity, Mr J D
Walker, Capt O B

FOR KARACHI.

Leake, Mr H
Maunsell, Mrs H
Rowlandson, Lt M D

DON'T NEGLECT AN INJURY.

FESTERING AND DISEASE LURK IN TINY CUTS, KEEP ZAM-BUK HANDY.

Accidents will happen, and the necessity of keeping a reliable first aid such as Zam-Buk handy, at home and at work, cannot be too strongly insisted upon,

Simple injuries are liable to fester and breed disease germs if not properly cared for, Many cases of chronic eczema or ulceration are traceable to neglected cuts or small abrasions, and blood poisoning, which endangers both life and limb, very frequently develops from the most trivial scratch.

Neither housewife, mother nor bread winner can afford to risk these complications ; and besides, it is often both desirable and essential that a wound should be robbed of its smarting pain and healed up quickly. Zam-Buk is not only a soothing and rapid healer, but a powerful antiseptic which purifies, prevents poisoning, kills microbes, and resists all tendency to putrefaction,

Zam.Buk is a pure healing balm mad from rich medicinal herbs, the saps and juices of which are cleverly combined and concentrated, and wonderfully refined, many modern preparations contain quantities of animal fat and mineral poisons, and are not only coarse, irritating, and unreliable, but tend to create the very complications which should be guarded against.

The Zam-Buk way is both different and superior, This natural healing balm takes out the smart and soothes the pain, reduces inflammation and induces a clean and rapid healing right away,

If poisoning or disease has already developed, Zam-Buk is even more valuable. Careful applications over the affected area of tissue prove cooling, soothing, and cleansing. Irritation ceases, burning sores cease to torture, impure matter and all elements of disease are expelled and finally Zam-Buk helps Nature to build up new tissue to replace that which has been damaged, diseased, or destroyed. New cells appear almost visibly, and finally Zam-Buk covers the once raw or broken surface with new, clear, healthy skin, often leaving not the faintest fear.

Mrs. C. Mason of 47, North Row, Roose, Barrow-in-Furness, says :—" I had the misfortune to scald my hand while cooking. For weeks the place obstinately refused to heal, and kept on festering. Hearing about Zam-Buk, I resolved to try it. I was most pleasantly surprised, for through using Zam-Buk my hand commenced to heal rapidly, and was better within a week. I consider Zam-Buk to be the finest healing balm I have ever used for scalds or burns."

Also invaluable for cuts, bruises, abrasions, gatherings, poisoned wounds, skins diseases, sprains piles, etc. Every home needs a box.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Zam-Buk at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 4 per box or it may be had post paid and packed free from Zam-Buk Co's Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices :—Re. 1-2, and Rs. 2-8 per box.

FREE SAMPLE.
Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co's, Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk, the greatest healing balm.
Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 7th June. 1906

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HOT WEATHER
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Wear Wool . but see that it is PURE ! Pure Wool is a non-conductor of heat and absorbs moisture without injury to the body.

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"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1906.

GOVERNMENT'S SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES.

AMONG the masses of information contained in the report of the Board of Scientific Advice for India, we find, recorded by Dr. Leather, the results of the measure adopted in connection with Indian Excise inaugurated last November. It was considered desirable to make a thorough enquiry into the properties of country spirit which, under the present system of manufacture, is alleged to be harmful. The investigation, which has been made, embraced the chemical composition of the liquor, physiological action of the by-products and means for improving the manufacture of the various classes of spirituous liquors made in India ; and also to devise excise tests by means of which their quality can be effectually controlled. A comparative study of the existing methods of spirit analysis, with special reference to the quantitative estimation of by-products, was first carried out, the samples being either those of ordinary manufacture or prepared in the laboratory and containing known proportions of by-products. Much work was done on the question of freeing spirits from certain of the more noxious constituents. The question of obscuration of alcoholic strength was thoroughly investigated and a simple means devised of examining distillery spirit for obscuration. Other scientific enquiries on Excise question of importance have also been investigated, such as the means of distinguishing licit from illicit spirits ; the best means of denaturing industrial spirits, shrinkage, wastage in blending and breaking down of liquors. It may also be mentioned on the authority of Mr. H. H. Mann that the percentage of fusel oil is extremely high in nearly all potable spirits used by the native population of India, and furfural was present in all the samples of spirit he analysed, with the exception of one. But scientific research has not been exclusively confined to such vulgar subjects.

As the observations of wind appear to Meteorologists to be more valuable than those of pressure, a beginning has been made with the study of their abnormalities and those of Indian weather. Meteorological data for the chief stations in south and central Asia, east and south Africa and Australia have been collected and the departures from normal of their monthly means have been tabulated up to date ; these departures have been entered on a series of small charts for convenience in discussion, and have also been subjected to analysis with the view of finding casual relationships with Indian rainfall. Some relationships appear to have been established, while others are merely foreshadowed. Chief among the former is the prejudicial influence of very heavy rain in April and May at Zanzibar or the Seychelles, whether preceded by heavy snowfall or not, upon the subsequent Indian monsoon rainfall, specially on the Bombay side. Among the latter are quoted the surprising tendency of pressure at Mauritius during June, July, August or September to be followed by excess of rainfall in India and vice versa. Then investigations of the upper air have been conducted. With box-kites and meteorographs, Mr. Field investigated the air at a height of 4,700 feet. The moisture-laden wind from the Arabian Sea was found to extend up to between two thousand and three thousand three hundred feet with a humidity varying from 70 per cent. to saturation and an approximately adiabatic temperature gradient. An additional ascent of a thousand feet into the gentle current above was only rendered possible by rapid hauling in of the wire, and a strong temperature inversion was found in this relatively dry stratum. By means of free balloons and the theodolite it was found in October last that at height of twenty-five thousand feet the velocity of the air on one day was thirty and a quarter miles an hour in the direction of 13 degrees north of east and on the second day thirty-five miles an hour in the direction 17 degrees south of east.

The Geological section of the report is one to which most general attention will be devoted, especially the paragraphs which treat of economic mineralogy. It is shown that satisfactory progress has been made in the past year. The local value of the minerals raised, for which trustworthy returns are available, rose from £4,981,677 in 1903 to £5,338,096 in 1904, whilst a still greater increase was shown in the activity in prospecting, for which the licenses granted increased by over 50 per cent. Amongst the minerals which have created new interests are the gold-bearing-reefs of the southern Bombay Presidency and the alluvial deposits of the Burma rivers, for which encouraging prospecting results have been obtained ; the chromite deposits in Baluchistan, where actual mining operations have commenced, and the iron-ore deposits of Raipur and Mayurbhanj, for the development of which a project is now being developed with a view to the erection of large iron and steel works at Sini on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. During the past year, the survey of the known manganese-ore deposits was completed, and an account of the results is now in course of preparation for publication as a special memoir. The survey shows the existence of ore in quantities sufficient to meet the large export trade in the richest varieties for many years to come, and of practically unlimited quantities of lower grade which, at present prices, would not pay for the high transport charges to Europe and America, but would be available for the requirements of steel manufacturers in India. In the course of the survey, valuable data were obtained with regard to the geological relationships of the ore-bodies, and a number of new varieties of minerals were discovered. Geodesy is dealt with, in the report, by Lieutenant-Colonel Burrard ; the Geography of Tibet by the same officer, the Botanical Survey by Captain Gage, I.M.S., Agricultural botany by Mr. Butler, Forest Botany by Mr. H. H. Haines, Forest Products by Mr. Hill, Zoology by Lieutenant-Colonel Alcock, and numerous other papers and appendices are given, which add greatly to the value of the report, whose compiler hopes that while the claims of abstract science will continue to be recognised in the work of the scientific departments, the Board's advice will aid the Government of India in prosecuting practical research into those questions of economic or applied science, on the solution of which the progressive prosperity of the country, especially as regards its agricultural and industrial development, so largely depends.

TOBACCO CULTIVATION IN INDIA. NOT the least considerable of the industries of India is the cultivation of tobacco and the manufacture of cigars and snuff. In the proceedings of the Board of Agriculture sitting at Pusa in January last, an extensive account is given of this industry in the different tobacco-growing districts and some interesting facts are tabulated. As one reads through these pages it is easy to see that with proper incentive and a great deal less conservatism, there is room in India for a great extension of the industry. The Indian tobacco-grower is as hide-bound in his methods as most other Indian crop-producers, and notwithtanding that many parts of India have a glorious climate and very fair soil, there is very little endeavour made to produce leaf which will suit the European taste. At present nearly all the tobacco smoked in England is American leaf. But why should this be so, when India can produce good tobacco when a serious effort is made ? No less than 1,006,652 acres of land are under tobacco cultivation in India ? This total might be doubled if an enlightened regime of planters came into existence. who would use every scientific method to improve their crops and to produce not the most, but the best. The reason the Americans have practically secured the British tobacco market is because they belong to a race which is feverish in its desire for knowledge, and unflagging in its attention to details. Not only is this the reverse of the spirit that prevails in India, but the Indian grower often resents the mere suggestion that he should change his methods, in however insignificant a degree. What progress is possible is shewn in Madras, where, owing to a good system of advertising at Home, and an earnest effort made to produce a cigar which will suit the English palate, the tobacco-cultivating area has grown in the last twenty years from 81,900 acres to 115,100 acres. It is at Coimbatore that the well-known Dindigul cigars are manufactured. But in the matter of tobacco none of the other varieties suitable for European consumption, such as Havana. Orinoko, Java, and Sumatra, appear to be grown.

An instance—one of many—which illustrates the conservatism and crudeness of the native grower in the method of cultivating the leaf comes from Godaveri. The young seedlings are often not planted out till they are 9 inches high, a custom which is opposite to that practised in any other part of India, and, indeed, in any part of the world, for the usual thing is to plant the seedlings as young as possible. The roots are also cut before transplanting. The cultivation, too, appears to be very much less than is usually given to a tobacco crop. As a rule fallowing and heavy manuring and keeping the land clean and open before and during the cultivation of the crop appear to be necessary in most parts, but in Godaveri the land is left to grow up into a jungle of grass and weeds for half the year or more, and is then hastily prepared and planted with a delicate plant, and very little after cultivation is given to it. Then, too, the same land is cropped for several consecutive years. This tobacco is made into cigars, and, as one would expect, they are described as "execrable." On the other hand, in Coimbatore, where the tobacco is largely destined to be smoked in Europe, the curing approximates somewhat to the American methods. But even here, "it cannot be said that any measures for the improvement of this crop have been taken within official memory. There have, at times, been efforts made in a rather haphazard way, to introduce new varieties from abroad, but almost, if not entirely, without success. An instance of perverseness in cultivation similar to that in Godavari is sent from Bengal, which has the enormous area of 537,900 acres under tobacco, but which has nevertheless shown no material increase in recent years. In Bengal topping is done when the plants attain a height of 12 or 15 inches, which gives a low, coarse plant with a few heavy leaves. In America plants are topped higher, leaves are more numerous and a fine texture of leaf is aimed at. The result is that the Bengal plant has developed into a coarse heavy leaf unsuited to European consumption. Similar stories come from almost all the tobacco districts of India. The want of expert knowledge, of properly constructed barns, of sensible methods of killing off insects, and a thousand one other causes tend to restrict an industry which has wonderful possibilities of expansion.

THE CHILDREN'S TEETH. ONE of the noteworthy signs of the times is the awakening of the people to the necessity of looking after the children's teeth. There can be no doubt that the teeth have a great bearing upon the general health. All sorts of nervous disorders are brought about, or increased, by decayed teeth, and it becomes the nation which desires to see each generation more perfect in physique than the last to give its most sincere attention to this question. Mr. Matheson, President of the British Dental Association, speaking recently, said : "Science and invention enabled the dentist of to-day to do so much to preserve human teeth that he did not hesitate to make the assertion that if properly cared for and treated with tolerable skill and judgment the teeth of 99 per cent. of average healthy people should stand them in good stead until they were well past middle age. Everyone knew what toothache was, but it required men specially and properly trained to urge on the public mind two things ; first, that long before toothache occurred measures could and should be taken to prevent it ; the second that toothache was one of the least of the evils springing from diseased teeth, that it was a small thing as compared with the loss of power to masticate and therefore to digest properly, that it was as nothing compared with the very serious disorders—of the alimentary canal and of the nervous system in particular—which not infrequently could be directly traced to neglected conditions of the teeth." It is the schools which in future must undertake the duty of looking after the children's teeth. Too much has already been left to the parents, who in the vast majority of cases cannot afford to pay for dental supervision of their children's mouths, even if they are aware of the trouble.

THE Amir of Kabul intends, as usual spending some of the summer months in the Paghman Hills.

YESTERDAY night there was a heavy downpour of rain in Bombay accompanied by thunder and lightning.

THE Assam Labour Enquiry Committee have now assembled at Shillong for the purpose of drawing up their report.

ONE officer of the Indian Medical Service in military employ, in addition to three officers of the Indian Army already authorised, will be permitted to proceed annually to Japan for a two years' course of study.

PLAGUE is reported to be still spreading in Seistan, in spite of the sanitary cordons. The Persian officials have still not a sufficient force wherewith to enforce proper sanitary precautions, and the people remain sullenly opposed to remedial measures.

CAPTAIN BULKELEY, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, is making rapid recovery from his accident in the Beresford Polo Tournament on Saturday. He sustained severe bruises, and was unable to play on Monday when the Viceregal Staff met the 12th Lancers and the latter won. The 12th meet the 17th Lancers in the final round on Wednesday.

WE learn from a special message to the "Times of Ceylon" that Mr. H. K. Rutherford will probably propose a motion on the Tea Cess on the lines of the Resolution recently adopted by the Tea and Produce Committee, Mr. Sholto Skrine supporting the same. Mr. Norman Grieve has agreed to be the new President.

CHEMICAL works has been started at Bombay and Baroda with the object of supplying the public with drugs, chemicals, essential oils, etc., and manufacturing from indigenous raw products as many of these as can practically be manufactured here. The chemical work of the factory is to be carried on under Prof. T. K. Gajjar.

THE shipments of coal through the Kidderpur Docks during last month for all ports amounted to no less than 310,634 tons, which was a record. The average shipments per day amounted to 10,020 tons. The number of wagons used to bring this coal to the Docks was 20,419. The average number of wagons per day unloaded amounted to 658·68. The number of vessels loaded was 45.

EVIDENTLY Japan is going to make all the use possible of Port Arthur. Until recently the Headquarters of the Japanese Governor-General of Liaotung have been at Liayang. But from the beginning of May, it has been decided to remove the headquarters to Port Arthur. According to the "North China Herald," the Chinese Viceroys and Mandarins were informed of the change on the 6th idem.

MR. MORLEY has laid a formal bill before the House of Commons for the purpose of making the Indian Railways Act of 1894 permanent. This Act enables Indian Railway companies, on certain conditions, to pay interest on their share capital out of capital during construction. By Section 9 of the Act, its duration extended to the 31st December, 1905, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, and no longer, unless Parliament otherwise determined. The Bill consists of the two short and quite formal clauses, and is likely to pass without much opposition. It may be remembered that the Act of 1894 met with considerable opposition on economic grounds while it was before the House of Commons, but the experience gained since then fully justifies the recommendation now made by the Government.

THE Calcutta Port Commissioners have to deal with a curious state of affairs, due to the habit of Hindu ascetics squatting on land and establishing a temple, and then defying the rightful owners to turn them out. A piece of land at Juggernaut Ghat, near Calcutta, the lease of which had expired, was thrown on the hands of the Commissioners. On re-entering to take possession they found that a Mahunt had squatted on the land, built a temple and in it established an idol of Siva. Of course the Commissioners have a legal remedy in a suit for ejectment ; but for fear of offending the susceptibilities of the native community, the Marwaris among others, it behoves them to proceed cautiously. Consequently they have given instructions that an ejectment suit should be filed and proceeded with. The proceedings in that suit may, however, be stayed by the Marwari Association finding a site on other land than that of the Commissioners, and moving the temple to that site, the idol of Siva alone, which once established cannot be moved, being, in deference to the representations of the Association, allowed to remain where it is, in a small enclosure walled in, but without any means of access to it, because it will occupy space in the middle of a shed and it is not practicable for a means of acess to be provided across the railway lines and platform. Without prejudice to their rights the Commissioners also make an offer of Rs. 3,000 to assist the Association in finding a new site.

AN UNLETTERED MUSE.

IN earlier years Jacob Black, who was a blacksmith by profession, had been a light-weight champion in the intervals of business. What had directed the aim of his declining years to achieving greatness in "belleslettres" I cannot guess.

He was a sturdily built man, writes H. M. in the "Manchester Guardian," with a long silvery beard and a coquettish obliquity in the bridge of his nose. When not stripped for work, he invariably wore a frock-coat, silk hat, and white corduroy trousers with leggings to the knee. If the weather vouchsafed the least encouragement he carried an umbrella, and ever at his heels, alert and faithful, pattered the dog of dogs. Jake (everybody called him "Jake") never lacked a dog, yet he never bought one. When in the ordinary course of nature or by means of a catastrophe he was bereaved of his comrade, another attached itself to him and evermore served him as a subject for exuberant eulogy. People offered him five pounds for his dogs, and he unhesitatingly refused to accept it. The dogs varied as years went by, but the sum offered and refused remained a constant.

Wild and fearsome tales did Jake tell of his youth when potations loosened his tongue. Loud and heartily did he laugh at the points of his jokes. When he reached the climax of his stories his voice had reached the limit of its register, and he would offer you an unintelligible termination, with tears in his eyes, in a half whisper, half shriek, exhausted. Jake used to bring his verses to me to edit for him, and a most difficult and delicate affair I found it. Now, my boy, he would say, in a pompous manner, born of his hundred victorious combats, here's a few lines that I want you to read over and put a few stops in for me. See ? Eh ? Sometimes when I had done with his poem the dubious pucker of his brow left me almost ashamed of my handiwork. I never could get him to realise that certain lines must be curtailed or lengthened in order to conform to the rhythm. He never admitted his rhymes were false, yet he kept me supplied with copy and took my corrections.

Some of his manuscripts lie before me now—queer old double s's and w's! I give his verses verbatim et literatim:—

In October 1878 the winter it began
And lasted till 1879 appears well-known to man
For Darbyshire it had a storm distructive to the lambsy.
In the Highlands they were starved to death deny it if you can.

There are twelve lines in this strain, the last two being—

I hope that the allwise Providence the frutes on Hearth wont spare
And let all the world give thanks to him that does his goodness share.

Jake was very eloquent upon religious topics. When his nose acquired the aforementioned twist, though undefeated, he retired from the ring, and, like the knights of old, prepared to atone for an ill-spent youth by a pious old age ; but he speedily came into conflict with the leaders of the religious body that had so fortunately acquired his interest, and he left them, after a withering criticism of their methods and hypocrisy, to evolve a system of theology of his own. Amongst the many poems forming a little heap of ragged and discoloured paper lying before me there are several dealing with religious topics. Poetry on the Saboath concludes :—

Then thoughtfull souls Doo think of Me
The Saboath Day keep Holey
Yool find such Good it understood
All Badness dispence with Wholey.

In point of fact Jake's Sabbaths were often spent, weather permitting, in his gay little boat, with a fishing-rod, far from the haunts of men.

Jake was an ardent votary of friendly societies. There are several poems inspired by affairs within the mystic circle of secret meetings. One, bearing indirectly on this subject, is endorsed Poetery on Judge Crompton's Desition, and commences with the uncompomising pronouncement Judge Crompton's opinions is Decidely Rong. There is an aggressive thickening of the downstrokes and a laboured enlargement of the letters in this line which further emphasise the poet's disagreement with his learned brother. Another, dated "Juley 20 1862," is written in the form of a letter, and commences—

Dear Sir how common it is with men to Rack that inventions for fourishes of with o exalt the creature.

and has not only a suspicious air of familiarity but a depressingly commonplace style of spelling to detract from its interest. Still another is entitled Poetry on Jacob Black's Pride Read when Kirkpatrick was Presented with A Token of Respect. Jacob Black's Pride, be it remarked, was the name of a lodge.

It will be observed that the word poetry proved a serious hindrance to Jake's muse. On the back of one manuscript he evidently determined to come to an understanding with himself which spelling to adopt, for it is written thrice, Poitry, Poetary, Poetry. All kinds of scraps of paper were requisitioned upon which to chronicle Jacob's immortal lines. Some are upon half-sheets of notepaper ; one is upon a receipt for payment for goods ; another is upon a decapitated bill-head ; yet another appears to be upon a leaf torn out of an account-book. All are deeper in hue than the dust of time will account for.

Jake's relatives looked with great disfavour upon the little kingdom he ruled. His court, held as it was in a little tavern in a narrow street not far from his smithy, had no diplomatic relations with the genteeler circle of his more prosperous brothers' social life, and this was bitter for one who had vanquished every unlucky wight who had dared to raise a bullet head within reach of his brawny arm. When the amount of liquor he had consumed reached the highest emotional point, Jake remembered his wrongs and was wont to close his carousal with the finest effort of his genius :—

When all the Earth's dissolved in liquid fire
And all the seas are turned to molten mire
Here's Jacob, then, shall rise above them all
While all the rest shall in confusion fall.

To hear the weighty gurgle of the last few words was to be convinced that they were more in the nature of a pious wish than a poetic prophecy. In the absence of the appalling state of things described by Jake, however, he never "rose." Though his friends suggested that if he spent less money on conviviality he would have more to meet the pressing demands of his workmen, his smithy passed from him, and he began to find it hard work to keep his pipe filled and his hat shiny. The fear of poverty bade fair to humble a spirit that no physical blow could dismay. He began now to dabble in magic, and with the knowledge that he culled from some wondrous volume that he kept in the strictest privacy he drew out his horoscope. Some oak came to him in payment of a bad debt, and he commissioned an undertaker to make him a coffin of it, with his name, the date of his birth (1816), and the date of his expected decease engraved upon the lid. Had the man fulfilled his command in this last respect the figures would not have been so far wrong. It needed no black art to foretell that old Jake's muse would soon be stilled for ever when he brought me the following :—

If Old Jacob Black dies today or to-morrow
When hees gone
He'll have nothing to lend and nothing to borrow.

And when the "Terminator of Delights and the Separator of Companions" did give old Jake his call these lines summed up precisely his net personalty.

Motor-boats of all sorts, says "Motoring Illustrated," have become more and more numerous on the Venetian canals, threatening indeed to displace the old-time gondola. The gondoliers are, naturally, much disturbed. In a dispute between two of them and two electric launch men, the latter were stabbed, one fatally.

THE Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore have given favourable consideration to the memorial of the Editor of the "Mysore Standard" and are, we understand, pleased to direct that the privileges withdrawn from that paper and all orders prohibiting the supply of official information to its correspondents, the publication at Government cost of any advertisement in that paper and the subscription for its supply out of public funds, shall be restored.

THE MADRID OUTRAGE.

DISCOVERY OF A SCHOOL OF ANARCHY.

Arrest of the Principals.

CONCLUSION OF THE WEDDING FESTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Two more wounded soldiers have died in Madrid. Owing to the number of the injured suffering from blood-poisoning, it is believed the bomb was poisoned.

A torchlight procession ended the festivities last night.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and other foreign guests leave Madrid to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The director of the Modern School at Barcelona where the assassin Mateo Moral lodged, besides several Anarchist professors, have been arrested.

The Barcelona police declare they have established Moral as being the author of the bomb outrage in Paris on the 31st May 1905. (? 1st June.)

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO VIENNA.

Welcomed by Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Kaiser has started for Vienna where he will meet the Emperor Francis Joseph.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Kaiser has arrived in Vienna and was welcomed at the station by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

THE TINNED MEAT TRADE.

Action by British Authorities.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR THE COLONIES.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

It is anticipated that the Chicago disclosures will cause a boom in Australian and New Zealand tinned goods.

It is stated that the War Office and Admiralty have stipulated for Colonial tinned meat in recent contracts.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT SAN FRANCISCO.

No Damage Done.

There was a recurrence of earthquake at San Francisco last night, but no damage was done.

ELECTION NEWS.

An Unopposed Return.

Mr. Ellis Davies has been returned unopposed for the Eifion division of Carnarvan replacing Mr. Bryn Roberts.

[At the General Election Mr. Bryn Roberts was returned unopposed in the Liberal interests, while in 1892, the previous contested election, the Liberal majority was 2,594. Mr. Roberts has retired owing to his selection for a County Court judgeship having represented the constituency since 1885.]

HONORS FOR THE TIBETAN MISSION.

Medals Presented by the King.

His Majesty the King at Windsor to-day presented the Tibet medal to two hundred of the Royal Fusiliers.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

District Judgeship Created.

The Washington House of Representatives have passed a Bill establishing a district judgeship in China in the Court to be held annually at Shanghai, Hankau, Tientsin and Canton.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

A Ray of Hope.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Highbury last night, said that the Education Bill would never pass and he should not be surprised if an election took place next spring.

ATTACK ON A SUDANESE GARRISON.

Several Fatalities.

The "Tribune" in a telegram from Cairo says that the natives at Ealodi, 200 miles South of Elobeid, attacked a Sudanese Garrison killing two officers and 15 men.

THE NATAL RISING.

Increasing Apprehension.

There are growing apprehensions in Natal as to the disaffection of Dinizulu.

CRICKET NEWS.

Four Heavy Defeats.

LONDON JUNE 5.

Yorkshire has beaten Lancashire by six wickets.

Kent has beaten Sussex by an innings and 117 runs.

Essex has beaten Gloucestershire by an innings and 82 runs.

Leicestershire has beaten Northampton by 225 runs.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Overzealous and Rowdy.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

There is no symptom of conciliation between the Government and the Duma which sits for a long time daily, discussing the misdemeanours of officialdom and vast projects of reform. The Minister, M. Gourki, was yesterday howled down by the peasents' party.

THE JAPANESE IN KOREA.

Military Forces to be Maintained.

The Japanese have decided to garrison Korea with two divisions and keep twenty thousand men in Manchuria exclusive of those at Port Arthur.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of General Desirier, the Governor of Paris.

LORD LAMINGTON'S RETURN TO POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 6.

Lord Lamington, the Governor, will return under an escort to Poona from Mahableshwar accompanied by Captain Meynell, A.-D.-C., on the 13th instant. Arrangements having been made for His Excellency's reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on that date, the journey covering over 75 miles will be negotiated by His Excellency's own brigade and on foot alternately.

THE ATTACK ON THE MAIL TONGA.

Further Details of the Loot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 6.

From further details, the attack on the mail tonga from Poona to Junner appears to have been deliberately planned by a gang of about fifteen unarmed men 3 miles from Khed or about 28 miles from Poona on the way to Junner. It is not unsafe to assume that these men became aware of the transit of considerable quantity of cash from the Khed Post office to different Post Offices along the line to Junner, since they selected this particular tonga for the raid. At the bottom of the miniature Khed Ghaut they drew a stout rope across the road and laid in ambush for the approach of the tonga. No sooner the tonga stopped the men crept out from their hiding places and began to pelt the tonga with huge stones, showers of rocks continued till the occupants surrendered terror-stricken and wounded. They were the driver, ghorawalla and three passengers among whom was a village Padnis and another, the Mamletdar of Khed's karkun. The ponies fortunately escaped injury, but the tonga was badly damaged, the lamps completely smashed and the occupants were severely cut about the head and face. The robbers then ransacked the tonga and also the occupants. The padnis was stripped of all his valuables which were about Rs.700 or thereabout in Currency notes and gold coin, while others had very little to loose. Next followed the search for postal money. As the leather bags were locked and sealed the raiders. elected to cut them open and having secured all they needed got away with the mails leaving the tonga and injured occupants to look after themselves at the dead of night and in pitch dark.

Next morning the driver recovered sufficient nerve to drive back to Khed instead of going on to Junner with the postless tonga. The Ghorawalla was too ready to travel at the time and he proceeded subsequently to Junner, for entry into hospital there. With wounded heads the padnis, karkun and the third passenger returned to Khed in the ill fated tonga. Three are in hospital while the Padnis sought medical aid at the Mamlatdar's.

The occurrence was immediately reported to the Police at Khed and Junner, who with others succeeded in recovering all the mail letters as well the moneyless postal bags. Mr. Freer, the District Superintendent of Police, has done all he possibly could under the circumstances to find out the raiders.

POONA GYMKHANA CRICKET FIXTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 6.

The following are some of the Poona Gymkhana cricket fixtures :—21st June opening match, 28th College of Science, 29th Poona Islam, July 5th Deccan College, 12th Mahomedan Cricket Club of Bombay, 19th and 20th Kolhapur team, 26th and 27th Bombay Hindus, 31st Fergusson College, August 2nd and 3rd Poona Young Cricketers, 6th and 7th Sangli Cricket Club, 9th and 10th, Elphinstone Cricket Club, 12th Telugu Cricket Club, 16th and 17th Bombay Parsee Gymkhana at Bombay, 20th and 21st Bombay Gymkhana at Bombay, 23rd and 24th Poona Hindus, 27th and 28th Baronet Cricket Club, September 5th and 6th Bombay Gymkhana at Poona, 13th, 14th and 15th the Presidency Match, 20th and 21st Satara team at Poona, 27th P. W. D. Cricket Club of Bombay at Poona, October 11th and 12th Satara team at Satara.

Dates for Ahmednagar-Mhow and Local Regimental teams are not arranged.Captain Umfreville is Honorary Secretary of Cricket.

POONA GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 6.

There will be two days Poona Gymkhana Races on the 28th and the 30th instant.

THUNDER-STORM AND RAIN IN POONA.

POONA, JUNE 6.

The heat in Poona for the last few days has been intense in the afternoons, but heavy black clouds relieved the pressure. This afternoon about 6-30 a severe dust-storm came on from the East which lasted for quarter of an hour accompanied a good downpour of rain. Lightning was very vivid and the thunder terrific. The roads are flooded and there was a great deal of trouble to pedestrians. The weather is still sultry and more rain is expected.

THE "MYSORE STANDARD" CASE.

Government's Bar Removed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 6.

The Mysore Government have issued the following order on the occasion of the Maharaja's birthday :—

The Government have further considered the memorial of the editor of the "Mysore Standard" and are pleased to direct that the privileges which were withdrawn from that paper shall be restored.

THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Change of Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

The Hon Mr. C. G. H. Allen, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, has been granted privilege leave for one month and seven days from 15th August to 21st September, 1906. Mr. Payne, Deputy Chairman, probably will act.

The Calcutta Corporation have recommended Mr. Radha Charan Pal to the Lieutenant Governor for nomination to a seat in the Bengal Legislative Council in place of Hon. Mr. Nalin Bihare Sircar.

Mr. Greonath Mukerjee, Municipal Magistrate, who is now on leave, has been appointed by the Calcutta Corporation to officiate as Secretary during Mr. Gainsford's absence on a salary of Rs. 800 per month. Mr. Sailendra Nath Ghose was the only other candidate proposed, but Mr. Mukerjee largely outvoted him, obtaining no less than 32 vote, to Mr. Ghose's 82.

The motion, put forward before the Calcutta Corporation by W. C. Madge that a small representative Committee be appointed to enquire into the report upon the increasing value of land in Calcutta with a view to the introduction, if found feasible, of a special rate of land, was lost by 14 votes to 16.

SEQUEL TO THE ERNEST COWIE CASE.

A Demand for the Return of Papers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Bodily, Mr. Pugh applied on behalf of Leonard William Christopher Brooke and Mrs. Kitson, beneficiaries of the General Christopher trust for a rule calling upon the present members of Messrs. Sanderson and Co., attorneys, to show cause why they should not hand over all papers in their possession to applicant's attorneys relating to the Christopher trust. It was alleged that while Eggar was in England, Ernest Cowie by virtue of an order signed by himself and Buckland obtained from the Bank of Bengal Rs. 16,800 belonging to the trust of General Christopher which it was further alleged Ernest Cowie had misappropriated. When Eggar returned to India the matter was represented to him. The Applicants' attorneys Messrs. Pugh and Co. then called on Eggar and asked for the papers relating to the Christopher trust but the latter declined to hand them over saying that as proceedings were about to be instituted regarding this matter he would produce them in proper time.

His Lordship granted a rule in terms applied for.

AN ABORTIVE FRONTIER RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA JUNE 6.

The following Press Communique has been issued :—

On the night of the 29th May a band of Zakka Khel and Peshwari outraws attempted to raid in the Peshawar district, but were detected and repulsed. Two of their leaders were severely wounded of whom one Chaman, who is said to have been one of the most during and troublesome raiders in the district, has since died of his wounds.

PASSAGE HOME FOR EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS.

The Calcutta Case Disposed Of.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

The Second Presidency Magistrate to-day disposed of the case in which Mr. Huggett applied under the Vagrants Act for an order upon Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. to pay his passage to England under circumstances already reported. It was reported that the firm had paid the major portion of his passage and he had already left for England.

NOISY PLEADERS IN CALCUTTA.

Magistrate Takes Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNN 6.

To-day the Court of Mr. Swinhoe, the officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, was again the scene of a heated discussion in reference to pleaders interviewing their clients and the Clerk in Court during the progress of business in Court. Kally Churn Palit, a pleader, addressing the Magistrate, enquired if he had given orders that pleaders should not see their clients in Court. The Magistrate said he had given orders to prevent noise in Court, but pleaders could see their clients but no noise is to be permitted.

THE HOOGHLY FERRY SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

The Government of India have given their sanction to the Port Commissioner's entering into a contract with Messrs J. I. Thornycroft and Company, Limited, for the construction of seven ferry steamers for service on the Hooghly.

THE ARMY DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Bingley, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, proceeds home on 4 1/2 months' leave on the 19th instant. Major F. Hoghton, 74th Punjabis, will officiate as Deputy Secretary during Lieutenant-Colonel Bingley's absence.

MOTOR-CAR SERVICE FROM POONA TO KIRKEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 6.

The Western India Motor Car Service are going to run their cars from Poona to Kirkee from 15th instant.

DELAY OF THE LONDON MAILS.

The Superintendent of the P. and O. S. N. Company has received a telegram from Brindisi advising that the Outward Mail train conveying the London Mails of the 1st instant has been delayed 12 hours at Turin owing to a block on the Railway and the Express Mail steamer from Brindisi, the s. s. Osiris, left correspondingly late. Mails ex Osiris will arrive by the s. s. Oriental due here on the 15th instant.

LABORATORIES FOR TROPICAL DISEASES.

A Scheme for Training Medical Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

The following is a summary of correspondence between Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. W. Leslie, M.B., I.M.S. Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India and the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department :—

"I have the honour to lay before you a scheme to assist and supplement the work of laboratories in investigation of Indian diseases. As you are aware the subject of tropical pathology is advancing with great rapidity, and while we may expect that our laboratories will enable India to keep pace with other countries in advance, it is desirable that we should not only train a larger number of workers than can be employed in laboratories, but that we should offer sufficient instruction to every officer who desires to avail himself of it to enable to make some use of the opportunities for original research which his daily work affords to illustrate. What I mean is we require officers who are sufficiently skilled to render their work trustworthy to carry out investigations regarding malaria, kala azar, and Delhi boil etc., in different parts of the country, and if a few of the officers in medical charge of jails had skill and appliances and time to carry out the preliminary investigations into the nature of diseases classified under the heading of dysentery which are a cause of great mortality in our prisons, we should beon a fair way to reduce that mortality.

"I would propose that a limited number of officers, who have shown aptitude or who. there is good reason to believe, are possessed of aptitude for original research, shoutd be deputed to a laboratory for a period from three to six months for the purpose of prosecuting a research already begun for instruction. During such deputation the officer would receive the pay drawn by him in his appointment, but no deputation allowance at the end of the periods of deputation. The Director of the laboratory in which he has worked should report fully and confidentially regarding his qualifications and zeal when the officer would be given special employment, if his services could be spared or would return to his appointment. If this portion of the scheme is approved, the officers should be informed through the authorities under which they are serving and invited to apply to be deputed, applications being accompanied by a record of training already undergone and of the original work accomplished, and supported by the recommendation of the administrative medical officer concerned.

"When the central research institute is open, I hope that it will be possible to provide short courses of instruction in certain branches of investigation which Civil Surgeons, Medical Superindents of Jails and Regimental Officers should be encouraged to avail themselues of the courses which would last about three weeks, and I would recommend that the officers who would be selected, as accommodation is available from among those recommended by the local Governments, and the military authorities, should be given their full pay and allowance plus a deputation allowance of Rs, 5 a day, since the instruction is primarily for the benefit of Government and a short deputatation must entail loss."

The reply of the Government of India is as follows:— "In reply I am to say that for the present the Government of India would prefer to deal only with the case of officers referred to in paragraph 2 of your letter, that is to say, the officers of Indian Medical Service who may volunteer to go to a laboratory from a period of from three to six months for the purpose of prosecuting research already commenced or for instruction in technique. The Government of India accept your proposals. made on behalf of such officers, and have decided that the procedure to be adopted in dealing with their applications shall be as follows :—You will in first instance address the Government of India and in stating applicants' case will suggest the laboratory which he should be attached ; (2) the Government of India will then consult the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and address either the Principal Medical Officer to His Majesty's forces or Provincial Government concerned in explaining circumstances, and leaving it to the Principal Medical Officer or local Government to decide when the officer in question can be spared from his ordinary duties. (3) No deputation allowance will be given. Each officer will draw his own pay less any allowances which he receives for local duties and will be given travelling allowance for his journeys to and from laboratory. (4) No addition to sanctioned strength of the Indian Medical Service is contemplated for the local arrangements will be made for their ordinary duties and for the purpose of recruiting. They will be reckoned as present in their ordinary appointments.

"I am to add that there is no objection to reception in laboratories in special cases of such officers of Royal Army Medical Corps as may desire to prosecute a research or learn technique."

THE SIVAJI FESTIVAL.

Criticising English Rule.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

The Sivaji celebrations commenced this evening when a largely attended meeting was held in the native part of the town. Among others present were Mr. B.G. Tilak and Mr. Khapadia from Bombay and the Hon. Mr. J. Chaudhuri of the Bengal Legislative Council. Moti Lall Ghose, editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," presided and in the course of a lengthy speech said Sivaji was the most moral and the greatest man India had ever produced. In Sivaji's time Hindus were a down-trodden race and hopelessly under the Mahomedan yoke, but Sivaji arose to free them and actually made of them a great nation whom, however, the English defeated and conquered their country. The speaker concluded in the following strain: "With all its excellent points, British Rule has its defects and they are many and, some of them, serious. They wished they could remove them. But how could it be done when they had patriots amongst them who did not know how to work disinterestedly or to undergo real sacrifice? They were three hundred millions and the Americans called them 'Human sheep.' They were sunk so low that they could not now even struggle to better their condition without help, and this help they asked of Sivaji. 'Teach us our duty to the Country,' he said, "teach us self-sacrifice, teach us piety and devotion to God and all the other higher qualities which marked you from the rest of mankind. Bless us with your inspiration and pray to God to forgive our manifold sins and make us worthy of our forefathers who achieved greatness by their moral and spiritual superiority."

Mr. Tilak in the course of his remarks eulogised Sivaji's action and urged Hindus and Mahomedans to unite to celebrate such festivals. Mr. Khapadia followed very much on the lines of Mr. Tilak's remarks. Several other speeches followed.

THE PONDICHERRY ELECTIONS.

Death of M. Henrique.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PONDICHERRY, JUNE 6.

News was received yesterday of the death of Monsieur Henrique at Paris from the effects of an operation. He was one of the two candidates for the Deputyship at the recent election. It is presumed this will necessitate a fresh election, but the decision on the point will rest with the committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to enquire into matters connected with the conduct of the late election.

THE BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

12th Lancers Win the Cup Again.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

The finals of the Beresford Polo Tournament were played off this afternoon, the competing teams being the 17th Lancers with Mr. Nutting, Captain Fisher, Captain Carden, and Major Nickalls, (back) and the 12th Lancers, with Mr. Renard, Major Crawley, Captain Milvain and Captain Hobson (back). In the first chukkar almost directly after play had commenced the 12th scored a goal and in the second the 12th again scored ; in the third chukkar the 17th had the best of the game and scored a goal. In the fourth chukkar the play was the best of the evening ; on beth sides there were brilliant attacks and equally fine defence. Mr. Nutting of the 17th got the ball and carried it down the ground and would have scored a goal but for nervousness on the stroke. The ball went outside the post and only a subsidiary was scored. In the fifth Chukkar the 12th scored a subsidiary, while in the sixth chukkar was short and no one scored. The holders of the Cup thus capture it again, the score having been

12th Lancers.................. 2 goals, one sub.
17th Lancers.................. 1 goal, one sub.

The umpires were General Clements and Major Lecky.

The Countess of Minto presented the Challenge Cup to the winning team and small cups to each of the winners. Cap. Hobson called for three cheers for the 17th Lancers; the 12th and Lady Minto were also cheered. There was a very large attendance of spectators including Lord and Lady Minto, the Ladies Elliots etc. Capt. Rivers Bulkely the only wounded of the fight was present in a rickshaw. The Shropshire band played at intervals

MONEY ORDERS TO MACAO.

Not to Exceed Rs. 600.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

A money order expressed in Indian currency may now be drawn in India on the Portuguese Colony of Macao. Such money orders will be advised for payment through Hongkong and be subject to deduction of 1/2 per cent. The amount may not exceed Rs. 600.

THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL GEARLESS CAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The enclosed copies of letters to us from Mr. Edge, London regarding trial of new Gearless Car, and cars being used by Royalty may be of interest to you. The Gearless Car if it proves satisfactory will undoubtedly be the car of the future.—Yours, &c.,

J. GEDDES,
Acting Manager.
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

May 12, 1906.

SIR,—On Friday afternoon, Mr. Cecil Edge returned from his 1 000 miles run including from London to Edinburgh and back on a gearless six-cylinder Napier, and has officially demonstrated for the first time in the history of Automobilism (by means of a correctly designed six-cylinder motor) a car can be driven from rest to over 59 miles an hour, and tackle all hills, without the necessity of any change speed gear, or reducing mechanism of any sort. The six-cylinder gearless Napier car, carried 4 passengers and their baggage throughout the tests. Mr. Greathead, of the Automobile Club was official observer throughout. On the Bexhill track, the car was officially timed to demonstrate the flexibility of the engine, and the fastest speed recorded was 59·3 miles per hour, while the slowest was 4·4 miles per hour, without the clutch being slipped. It is interesting to note that Great Britain was the first to produce a successful six-cylinder car, and has now been the first to produce a sufficiently flexible petrol engine to enable gears to be dispensed with.—Yours &c.,

(Sd.) S. F. EDGE.

14, New Burlington Street, London W. May 14, 1906.

Sir,—His Grace the Duke of Fife has recently ordered a second six-cylinder Napier Car. I have also built two six-cylinder Napier Carriages for H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.—Yours &c.,

(Sd.) S. F. EDGE.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

A GOODY number turned out last evening to watch the match on the Cooperage in connection with the Harwood League. The teams were the Bombay Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A., and though a decided win for the former was expected the latter came home by two goals before the final call of time.

The opening stages of the game looked as if the Gymkhana would score as their forwards combined well and were also well assisted by their halves, After some up-and-down play the Y. M. C. A. became dangerous and the sphere was being played in the Gymkhana territory. The goal custodian of the latter was safe and saved well some hot shots from their opponents. The Y. M. C. A. scored their first goal before half time. During the second half of the game the Gymkhana were hard pressed and the closing stages of the match found the Y. M. C. A. notch their second goal. When time was called the game was Gymkhana nil Y. M. C. A. two goals.

The following table shows the result to date :—

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	For	Agst.
Royal Scots	1	1	0	0	2	3	0
City	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Telegraph	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Bombay Gymkhana	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rovers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Royal Artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y M C A	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Parel Gymkhana	1	0	1	0	0	0	3

THE HEDJAZ PILGRIMAGE.

Another Protest against Quarantine.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 6.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Punjab, an enthusiastic public meeting of Mahomedans of Lahore was held at the Islamia Hall to consider the question of moving the Government for the abolition of quarantine imposed at Bombay on Muslim Hedjaz pilgrims. The hall was crowded and the audience included representatives of all classes of Mahomedan sects as well as a number of hajis.

The Hon'ble Nawab Haji Fatah Ali Khan, C. I. E., presided and Maulvi Faziluddin, pleader, Punjab Chief Court, moved a resolution that a memorial be submitted to the Government of India through the Punjab Government, praying for the abolition of quarantine restrictions at Bombay on Muslim pilgrims to Mecca as being unnecessary and vexatious. The motion was seconded by Munshi Mahbub Alam, who reviewed the whole question historically. Mr. Mian Fazal Hussain, barrister-at-law, pointed out that Mahomedan indifference towards communal interests was responsible for the way in which their political and religious rights were sometimes interfered with. The resolution was unanimously carried.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Luxury—and Labour's Discontent.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

PARIS, MAY 14.

THE SEASON, which has begun rather late owing to the "Revolution" and the unsettled weather, will probably be shorn of some of its accustomed splendour. The Revolution did not come off ; but there is a "malaise" visible which has a hurtful effect upon social events. There are very few grand fetes and receptions announced ; people go little to the concerts, and some of the greater restaurants record a falling off in their French clientele. To put the matter point blank, the reason of this abstention is a fear of bombs and of Socialist manifestation. Happily for Paris, there is the foreigner. He overflows the hotels at this moment, not only in the fashionable quarters, but on the Left Bank as well. It is he who largely supports the Rue de la Paix, and makes the profits of the jewellers and the dressmakers. Yet there is a real feeling of uneasiness amongst the purveyors of the mode. It is not induced by bombs, but by workmen who are in their most striking mood. A hundred thousand men stand idle in the market-places. Tradespeople cannot complete their orders, because of the attitude of labour. It affects all the "industries de luxe."

Though, as I have said, the season, in its purely French aspect, will want something of its brilliancy, there are some important engagements present and prospective. The dog show, always a great event, opens on Friday next in the Tuileries Gardens. Fifteen hundred toutous will awake the echoes of the historic garden. The setters and pointers are said to be especially remarkable. On the same day, I believe, opens an exhibition of feminine arts, in the skating rink of the Champs Elysees. It is open to all the world, and will prove, by all accounts, extremely interesting. To-morrow week is the inauguration of the flower show, in the conservatories of the Cours la Reine. Roses, azaleas, and rhododendrons will be seen in thousands of varieties, grown by the most famous gardeners of France. But the orchids will probably surpass the sister flowers. The little salon of pictures installed at Bagatelle, in the Bois de Boulogne, will be opened to the public to-morrow, as also an exhibition of minor eighteenth century arts at the National Library. The gems of this collection are the prints of Marie Antoinette, in which the features of the queen differ essentially from the known portraits.

The dowdiness of the male is a matter which has long vexed the soul of the world of dress. A woman's tailor has been drawn into the controversy and has given his views of the glory of the biped when arrayed in a soft hat, a coat of artistic cut and short hose. The reform might well have stayed there, as so many do, but this week the Movement for the Better Clothing of Man has received a definite and significant impulse. At a party given at the Restaurant Ledoyen, the male guests wore coloured evening clothes. The effect was extraordinary, and, in some cases, certainly very attractive. Some appeared in suits of blue and bottle-green; other were in brown; one made a sensation in his coat of violet hue. The masculine toilette was voted a great success. But the real point lies in the fact that each man, at that memorable gathering, has pledged himself to appear ever in coloured evening clothes. It requires courage to stick to the resolution. Self-confidence is apt to be shaken when you are taken for the compere in the family revue whilst your real role is that of an ordinary guest. Yet, as you may suppose, the Boulevard tailor responsible whoops for joy. It is a beginning.

Of the two theatrical candidates, Tristan Bernard dramatic author, and M. Deval, director of the Athenee, neither the one nor the other will mount the steps that lead to the Parliamentary tribune. M. Bernard withdrew before the day of reckoning—perhaps it was a little joke of his—and M. Deval only succeeded in raising five thousand votes, not enough to send him to the top. M Deval's candidature took unwittingly, a comic turn. His head committee-room was a corn and seed merchant's premises. The new occupants forgot to remove the old bills, so that one read the astounding notice : Permanent Committee Room. Threshing done. Unwittingly comic, too, no doubt, is the conduct of M. Millevoye and the Comte Mathieu de Noailles, candidates for the same arrondissement. They met in the street. The Count's gloves flew in the face of M. Millevoye, M. Millevoye's stick in the face of M. le Comte—that at least is the story as each actor tells it. This was thrashing of another sort. The Chamber, after all, will not lack its comedians. If Paul Deroulede is returned for a Paris constituency, with Baudry d'Asson, the Royalist deputy, and Jean Jaures and Jules Guesde, the Socialist leaders, there will be all the elements of good drama in the House.

The scientific sensation of the week is the discovery of Professor Matchnikoff of the causes of grey hair. It appears that it is due to the chromophage, who expels the colouring pigment in the hair or else sends it downwards to the root. The way to remedy it, Professor Metchnikoff thinks, is to use a hot iron. You get your hair ironed as well as your hat, but as the temperature should be 140 deg. Fahr., the process would seem to resemble, for painfulness, the ancient trial by fire. The announcement as you may suppose, has had all sorts of frivolous consequence. The world of the coiffeur is in a state of excitement : it believes the discovery will be of benefit to business. Metchnikoff is said to have noticed that amongst the women who use curling tongs to wave their hair, greyness comes at a later period than to those who use no such aids to beauty. Consequently, the custom, which came from England but is now firmly implanted in France, of burning the ends of the hair instead of cutting them, will be more popular than ever.

The strike movement, which has been of such a threatening character, is on the wane. At one moment 110,000 workmen employed in factories having a total personel of 250,000, were out ; the number has now dwindled to 60,000, and to-morrow morning there is every reason to believe that the total will be still further decreased. One may anticipate that, by the end of next week, this great strike, which appeared to be about to dislocate the whole industry of Paris, will be practically at an end. The printing and the building trades have been, and continue to be, the most affected by the movement. Police and military guard the buildings in course of erection and the printing works where men still continue to labour. However, the difficulty will probably be ended in both cases in a few days. In the automobile trade the trouble between masters and men has rapidly subsided. The Comte de Dion was right in denominating it a purely revolutionary outbreak. That has been the characteristic feature of this strike. It has not been confined to economical and industrial questions, but has entirely owed its origin to a political move. Political strikes rarely succeed, and this one has been no more fortunate than the preceding. It is true that a reduction of hours has been granted in many trades, but the movement has lacked co-ordination ; many workmen have been glad enough to go back on the old terms, and the advantages gained are likely to prove somewhat illusory when once the masters have no longer a strike to fear.

But the important fact of to-day is the formation of a Confederation of Masters. The different branches of manufacture in the metal trade have consolidated for the protection of their interests. They have established a fund of six million francs for the purposes of defence in case of strikes. They have opposed a non possumus to all the demands of labour. They refuse to reduce the working hours to eight, or to abolish piecework, or to introduce the English week, that is to say, the halfholiday on Saturday, and fifty-four, instead of sixty hours a week. This initiative on the part of the employer in particular trade is absolutely unprecedented in France, and points to a new and momentous change in the relations of capital and labour. There is no doubt that the example will be followed by the whole body of manufacturers in then combined capital will face combine labour. Considering the present temper of the working-man, this new attitude of the masters inspires a fear that, in the next strike, Pinkerton's gangs and all manner of violence may be resorted to.

Labour has not only proved its discontent in these last three weeks of agitation, but, also, that it can lose its sense of proportion. Courtesy is part of the tradition of the French people, but it forms no part of the equipment of the artisan when he judges he has a grievance against his master. An instance of it has just come under my notice. The head of a large automobile house here was one of the victims of the strike, which has now ceased in regard to that industry. His workmen threw down their tools and manufacture came to a standstill. The employer, face to face with this difficulty, drew up a letter, stating what conditions he was prepared to grant, and proposing a conference between himself and his workmen. This document was sent to the headquarters of the labour union. In reply the employer received a letter which commenced thus: "We consider your communication to be null and void." It proceeded to say that the committee of the trade union was sitting in permanent session, and if the employer had anything to propose he could come to see them! The strike has inflicted great damage upon the industries de luxe at a time when the supremacy of Paris in articles of elegance is being threatened by London and Berlin. The terrorism of persons willing to work was such that even washerwomen had to be protected from their sisters of the tub who had caught the strike fever. It has spread, too to the Rue de la Paix, and dressmakers are much behind in their orders because of the difficulty with their hands. Labour now knows its strength and its weakness. Next time it tries conclusions with the Patrons the struggle is certain to be greatly embittered. Unless pacific principles be applied to capital and labour, years of warfare are in prospect.

THE INDIAN CARBONIC GAS CO. LTD.

THE second Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held last evening at the Fort Offices of the Company, Rampart Row, Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth presiding. The Report of the Directors stated:—The net profit, as will be seen by the accounts annexed, amount to Rs. 31,877-7-3, including Rs. 2,036-6-1 brought forward and after payment of Debenture interest and allowing full depreciation on buildings and machinery. An ad interim Dividend of Rs. 3-8-0 per share was paid in January last on account of the profits made, absorbing Rs. 5 649-0-0, and the Directors now propose, subject to confirmation by the shareholders, to dispose of the balances remaining, Rs. 26,228-7-3, as follows:—To payment of a further dividend of Rs. 4-8 per share making 8 per cent. for the year, free of income-tax. Rs. 8,041-8-0, to write off preliminary expenses, Rs. 1,000, to write off value of Gas cylinder. Rs. 3,000, to write off good will and patent account, Rs. 2,500, to transfer to Reserve Fund, Rs. 8,000, to transfer to Bad Debts Fund, Rs 500, to bonus half month's salary to Staff, Rs. 997, total Rs. 24,038-8-0. Balance to carry forward to 1906-7, Rs. 2,189-15-3, total Rs. 26-228-7-3.

Mr. R. A. Willis, Managing Director, said:—"The past year has been one of steady progress in all departments. Our motto has perforce being festina lente, as owing to the very moderate capital with which the Company was started, all addition and improvements have to be most carefully considered in connection with the necessity for paying for what we require practically in cash. Finance is still a matter of some difficulty with us, as, although our business is steadily expanding our dealings are chiefly with Military Canteens and with Clubs, which entails long credit accounts, though the risk of serious bad debts in our connection is practically nil. Amongst other difficulties we have to face and which seems likely to recur is that of the scarcity of water. The need of a proper supply of water in the Gorupdeo district has been before the Municipal Corporation for some years past, and I believe a resolution was passed and money voted for the laying of an adequate main for that district at least five or six years ago; but in the meantime more important subjects such as Standard Time, the position of the chairman of the Municipality at public receptions and so forth have ousted the more practical needs of the City of Bombay from the minds of the Municipal Councillors and year by year the residents of Gorupdeo have to face a water famine. For our Company the scarcity of water means the very tangible loss of from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000, a sum equivalent to 1 1/2 per cent dividend on your shares. Our sales, as stated in the Report, in spite of all difficulties, show an increase over those of the previous year of Rs. 33,000, and we have during the past year encountered a more determined competition than for some time past in the Gas imported in cheap German cylinders and at the cutting rates of freight due to the freight war between the P and O and the German Companies. However, the excellence and purity of our Gas has enabled us to continue selling in the face of all competition, and our machines, essences, and accessories for soda water making are, I believe, thoroughly and safely ahead of those sold by all our competitors, It would of course be better if we could do business without competition. But since that is not possible in these pushing days, it is well to know that we have been able, in the face of competition and difficulty, to hold our own, and to show, an improving trade. Our sale of Oxygen Gas is gradually extending and we have lately added an Agency for the sale of Ammonia which should in time prove renumerative, as our prices compare favourably with those of any other suppliers in the market. Last year, I think, I mentioned to you that we had contracted with the White Lead Development Syndicate to manage their manufacture and to supply them with all the Carbonic Gas they required on our premises. The factory is nearly ready but the manufacture has not yet started, so that we have not been able as yet to derive any benefit from this source. I may mention that since we last met, your Directors have been able to arrange with the Port Trust a renewal of the lease of the ground, on which our factory stands, for 10 years, at a moderate increase of rent so that there is now little fear of our being disturbed. As regards the new process which we had in view when we started the Company the plant is now nearly complete, and we hope to have a trial run about July next. There has been some delay in this, it is true, but it must be remembered that the efficient working of the everyday business and the compliance with daily orders has first to be attended to—and how great a pressure there has been on our staff to meet all demands can only be realized by a visit to the Factory (which now covers more than 3 times the area it did when I took over the property six years ago from the old Company). Before sitting down, I would suggest to Shareholders who have not seen our Works, to visit them as soon as possible. They will then realize how healthy the business looks and how very sound and solid a security they have against the shares they have purchased. We should be all the better for another Rs. 25 000 of Capital and the Directors will be glad to consider applications for further shares. If any Shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall be glad to try and answer them to the best of my ability."

On the motion of the Chairman the report and the audited accounts of the Company were approved, adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 4-8 per share was declared. Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth was reelected as one of the Directors and Messrs A F. Ferguson and Co., reappointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the meeting to a close.

Underneath the town of Charlestown, W. Va., has been discovered an extensive cavern, with lake. Men blasting rock made the discovery when a discharge caused the earth to crumble and fall in, leaving a great hole. A party ventured into the cavern, exploring it for a considerable distance, and in a small boat rowed about the lake for several hundred yards.

PETERBOROUGH has lost an interesting personality by the death of Mr. George Mead, chemist and farmer, whose property is valued at £50,000. His diet consisted chiefly of bread, potatoes, and hot water, and he was in the habit of running a mile every morning in the rear of the cathedral. His frugality was continued to the day of his death, when there was only one halfpenny in the house. He was in his seventyninth year and a bachelor, and he left no will.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 29th May:—

Read the following notification of Government in the Public Works Department, dated the 16th May.

Mr. S. Rebsch, M. Inst. C. E., Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the afternoon of the 30th April the date on which the furlough granted to him expired.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Sir Sassoon J. David, it was resolved—

Resolution—On the occasion of the retirement of Mr. S. Rebsch from the public service, the Board hereby place on record their high sense of the services rendered by him to the Trust in his capacity as Chairman from 1st May 1900 to 30th April 1904 when he proceeded on long leave. Mr. Rebsch held this important office during an anxious and difficult period, and the Board appreciate the zeal, tact, and ability with which he discharged its onerous duties It is largely owing to the foundations laid during Mr. Rebsch's tenure of office that the operations of the Trust have since made such smooth and satisfactory progress. A copy of this Resolution should be communicated to Mr. Rebsch with the best wishes of the Board.

Considered, with reference to Trust Resolution, dated the 10th April, the following Resolution of Government in the General Department, dated the 21st May. Letter from the Secretary, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 15th May. With reference to sections 29 and 32 of Bombay Act, IV of 1898, I am directed to forward herewith the declaration in respect of the acquisition of lands for the purposes of the Board's Street Scheme, No. VI, sanctioned in Government Resolution, General Department, dated the 31st March and to request that it may be signed by a Secretary to Government and notified in the next issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette" in terms of the section referred to. I am also to request that in due course the Special Collectors may be directed to take order for the acquisition of the properties.

Resolution.—The notification should be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette."

Under the provision of section 7 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct the Special Collector, under that Act, to take order for the acquisition of the properties specified in the notification.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Considered application from Mr. Abdul Husain Kikabhoy for the building lease of Plot No. 108 on the Board's Agripada Estate.

Resolution—The application is accepted.

Resumed consideration, with reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated 15th May of the following extract of the Report of the Land Committee, No. VII, dated the 27th April regarding the height of buildings in Scheme No. II.

6. Height of Buildings, Scheme II.

We have considered, with reference to para. 2 of Trustees' Resolution, dated 7th March memo. from the Engineer, dated 26th March reporting upon the question as to whether the 63 1-2° rule limiting the height of buildings with reference to the space required at the rear thereof in respect of Scheme II, should not be deleted from the Regulations. We are of opinion that it would sufficiently meet the requirements if a rider be added to the rule that, when a service passage exists at the back of the plot in addition to the rear open space, the rule will not apply, and we beg to recommend accordingly.

The Chairman having proposed that item 6 of the Land Committee's Report, No. VII, be adopted, and retrospective effect be given to the concession as regards plots already leased on the Princess Street Estate, Dr. Viegas proposed the following amendment:—That item 6 of the Land Committee's report be recorded.

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost.

The Chairman's proposition, on being put as a substantive motion, was carried.

It was accordingly resolved—

Resolution.—Item 6 of the Land Committee's Report, No. VII, is adoped, and retrospective effect should be given to the concession as regards plots already leased on the Princess Street Estate.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution, of the 9th January the following report of the Improvements Committee, No. IV., dated the 10th April 1906:—

THE MATHEW ROAD SCHEME.

This is a Street Scheme for a portion of the Chawpati Section of Municipal Ward D of the City of Bombay for forming or altering streets leading to the approach to the Eastern end of the proposed bridge over the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

We observe that the Board, after considering this Committee's Report of 14th March 1905, embodied in Trustee's Resolution of 16th May 1905 and after perusing Government letter intimating that the B. B. and C. I. Railway must remain in its present position, at least as far as Church Gate Street adopted that Report as well as our Report, of 22nd September 1905, under their Resolution, of 3rd October 1905 and recorded their opinion that, for the purpose of increasing the existing means of communication and facilities for traffic, it is expedient that a Street Scheme, as indicated by the letters A and C on Engineer's plan should be made to afford access from Queen's Road to the eastern approach of the proposed overbridge in connection with Board's Scheme III, and also directed that the Scheme should be notified as required by the provisions of the Act. We also observe that since passing their above Resolution the Board have passed Resolution of 9th January approving of the Scheme as indicated on fresh plans submitted by the Engineer which embodies the recommendation made in this Committees Report, of 22nd September 1905, and directing the notification of the Scheme according to the provisions of this Act. A notification was accordingly published on the 25th January, 1st February and 8th February and in compliance with the provision of the Act a copy of it was communicated to the President of the Municipal Corporation on the 27th January No representation has yet been received from the Municipal Corporation although the statutory period during which such representation should be made expired on 27th February Notice to individuals were served in respect of 93 seperately assessed properties. The number of notice served was 39 and the replies received are as follows:

	Properties.
Dissents	61
Assents	10
No replies	22
	93

The only dissents that it seems necessary to consider are those in respect of the following properties:—

Notice No.			
1	Bai Jerbai	The property comprising a large area of land.
39	Wadia Bombay		
34	United S. & W Co.	The property comprising a latrine.

It is possible that in both these cases an amicable settlement will be come to with the parties, but it does not seem advisable to omit the properties from within the limits of the scheme on this account, as subsequent withdrawal from acquisition with the sanction of the Board and Government would be an easier and a more practicable course. All the remaining dissents are on the grounds of unwillingness to part with properties on account of their being at some distance from the proposed new street and on account of their being not necessary for the construction of roads.

The entire cost of the Scheme, is estimated at Rs. 11,98,032 as follows:—

Acquisition of properties	Rs. 10,22 800
Levelling and raising sites	5,034
Roads and passages	61,286
	Rs. 10 89,120
Contingencies at 10 per cent. ...	1 08,912
	Rs. 11,98,032

This amount is less than that mentioned in Trustees' Resolution dated 3rd October 1905, by Rs. 16 100, being the cost of the approach to the bridge from Scheme IV which has now been included in the revision of Scheme IV as more propeily pertaining to that Scheme.

Area to be acquired for the Scheme	52,749
Area occupied by new road and passage	14,342
Area available for resale	38,407 Sq. yds.

The resale of 38,407 square yards will be a valuable asset towards the cost of the Scheme and may be expected to realize about Rs. 10,00 000.

We recommend that the Scheme as notified be forwarded for the section of Government, and that Government be asked to accord their sanction at an early date.

Resolution.—The report is adopted and the Scheme should now be submitted to Government for sanction.

THE B. B. & C. I. OVERBRIDGES.

Considered with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated the 2nd April, papers underlying Circular of 1906 on the following letter from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railway Branch), of the 24th April. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Shilstone's letter, dated 5th April intimating that my letter, dated 12th March has been duly considered by the Trustees and that, in the opinion of the Board, the diversions of the drains, sewers and other works in the line of the Chowpatti overbridge and its approaches are works incidental to the construction of the overbridge and that the Board are under no liability for the cost of the same. I am to invite attention to para 3 of my letter, dated 14th November 1905, explaining the circumstances in which the obligation to construct overbridges on the Chawpatti-Colaba Section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway was imposed on the Railway Company by Government, and to observe that the facts stated therein do not, so far as Government are aware, appear to be disputed by either the Corporation or the Trustees. In the circumstances, I am to request that the Trustees may be moved to favour Government with the reasons on which they have based their opinion that the Board are under no liability for the cost of the same (i. e., diversion of drains, sewers, &c.) I am also to point out that Mr. Shilstone's letter does not touch on the point raised in para. 5 of my letter of the 12th March, viz., the incidence of the liability regarding any allied charges, such as compensation claimed by owners of properties adversely affected (if any) by the overbridge, and to request that you will kindly say whether the Trustees accept that liability, and, if not, that their reasons for declining to accept that liability may also be kindly stated for the information of Government. I am to request that this communication may be kindly treated as urgent, and that Government may be favoured with a reply at an early date.

Read Chairman's memorandum, dated the 27th April, submitting a draft reply, for the remarks and suggestions of the Trustees.

Read the minutes thereon.

The Chairman having proposed that in reply to their letter, Government be addressed in terms of the Chairman's draft as amended by Mr. Sheppard's minute, Sir Walter Hughes proposed the following amendment:—That, in modification of their previous decision, the Board assent to make over the ground required for the bridge approach free of easements.

This amendment was ruled out of order by the Chairman.

The Chairman's proposition having then being put to the vote was carried.

It was accordingly resolved—

Resolution—Government should be addressed as follows:—

Overbridge north of Chowpatti Level-Crossing.

In reply to Government letter dated 24th instant, requesting that the Trustees may be moved to favour Government with the reasons for the opinion formed by the Board as communicated in my letter dated 5th idem, I am directed to say that the connection of the Trust with the question of this new bridge has been limited to an expression of opinion given at the request of Government (15th July 1902) as to the best position for the bridge, and to the Chairman's opinion on the designs that, as far as the Trust is concerned, they are suitable. The Board accordingly consider that beyond allowing the approaches of the bridge and if necessary its abutments, to be emplaced upon their land, they have no further responsibility in the matter, They consider that if it does not suit the convenience of the Railway Company to so construct the bridge and its approaches as to be avoid interference with any sewers drains, water-pipes &c., the expense entailed by the Railway Company insisting on the removal, and replacement of these drains, &c., must be borne by the Company itself as the party responsible for the erection of the bridge.

Considered papers underlying Circular of 1906 on the following letter from Mr. Topan Maloo Joshi, dated the 26th April:—I shall be much obliged to know whether the Board will lease, at a rate of Rs 76 per square yard, plots Nos. 59, 60 and 61, Princess Street, in a lot and whether the Board would permit to erect a public building such as a theatre over the same plots. If there be objection to erect a public building on the said plots I shall be obliged if I be informed what plots in Scheme No. II can be utilized for the above purpose.

Read the Chairman's memorandum, dated the 30th April, and the minutes thereon.

It was resolved—

Resolution—Mr. Joshi should be informed, in reply to his letter, that the Board are not at present prepared to make any of their plots on Princess Street available for the purpose mentioned.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla in the chair.

There were also present:—Mr. W. L. Souter, Mr. James Macdonald, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. D. B. Master.

HOUSING OF HALALKHORES

The Committee considered a petition from Bhata Purbho, Muccadam and other Halalkhores stating that whereas the halalkhores of other Wards have been provided with quarters by the Municipality, they have not been provided with any and that they have to endure great hardship on account of being obliged to live with their families on roads. Praying that the Corporation will be pleased to provided them with accommodation, for which they are prepared to pay rent, which may be deducted from their pay.

The letter from the Commissioner with reference to the above was as follows:—"With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolutions Nos. 442 of the 26th April 1905 and 805 of the 17th May 1905, forwarding, for my remarks, copies applications from Bhata Purbho and other halalkhores in regard to the provision of quarters for them, I have the honour to refer the Standing Committee to my letter No. 5283 of 24th May 1906, submitting proposals for the construction of quarters for the accommodation of halalkhores, biggaries, &c., of the Health Department.

Letter No. 5283 of 24th May 1906 from the Commissioner ran as follows:—"With reference to your No. 2848 of 28th September 1904, I have the honour to forward herewith for the information of the Committee a statement showing the present strength of halalkhores, biggaries, &c., of the Health Department, the number who have been provided with accommodation and the number for whom accommodation is required. The total number of rooms to be provided is estimated at 2,053 and the cost of construction at Rs. 13,54,344, out of which the Corporation have already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,30,623. It will be seen from the statement that most of the plots of land on which it is proposed to construct the quarters are plots of Municipal land, and that in one case it is proposed to purchase land belonging to a private party, and that two plots are proposed to be hired, one from the Port Trust and the other from the Improvement Trust. The cost of the land proposed to be purchased is estimated at Rs. 34,286. The total cost of the proposal therefore amounts to Rs. 12,23,721 plus Rs. 34 286=Rs. 12,58,007, or say Rs. 12,58,000 (excluding the grants alredy sanctioned), As regards the order in which the building of the chawls should be undertaken, I am of opinion that the urgency providing accommodation for the men is equal in all the Wards. The Health Officer is of opinion that the rooms should be 12 by 10 by 10 feet. As to the source from which the expenditure can be met the charge appears to me to be one against Loan Funds. But in regard to this I would invite the attention of the Committee to the following views of the Government of India expressed in their letter No. A/5351 of 23rd October 1904, vide page 423, Proceedings of Corporation 1894-95, and leave to the Committee to make their own recommendation:—The Government of India are prepared to sanction short term Loans (say for 10 or at most 15 years) if they have before them the full proposals of the Municipality in respect of such buildings. But they do not think that unremunerative expenditure of this kind should be undertaken, unless the present generation of rate-payers is willing to this extent to meet the burden of it. If a loan of the amount required were raised with a currency of 15 years the annual interest at 4 per cent. and Sinking Fund charges on a 3 per cent. basis would make a serious inroad on our borrowing powers, and it might be wiser to spread the cost over a period of 12 or 15 years and debit the annual charge to revenue.

After some discussion it was agreed to postpone the consideration of the petition for a week.

NON-SUPPLY OF WATER.

The Committee forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks a letter from Mr. Furdoonjee Framji Mistry complaining of non-supply of water for several months in the year at Khetwadi Back Road 7th Lane during day time. Forwarding copy of the Commissioner's reply to his complaint regarding the same and inviting special attention, to statement made therein to the effect that the usual supply of water is given between the hours of 12 midnight and 2 a. m. and that if water is required during day time storage tanks should be provided. Stating that this means that during day time the inhabitants of the locality should suffer for want of water and get up at night for water. Praying for enquiry and redress.

KING COTTON.

HIS FAR-REACHING DOMINION.

THERE is no suspicion of Protection or Colonial Preference in the efforts of the British Cotton Growing Association to increase the sources of our cotton supplies, writes Mr. L. G. Chiozza-money, M.P. in "Daily news." Our dependence on one country for the great bulk of the raw material of our chief export industry is a danger which would be fully as great were that dependence upon Canada instead of the United States of America. The case is altogether different from that of wheat. Our imports of daily bread come from many sources, and when harvests fail in one land we are always able to rely upon plenty in another. For cotton, however, we have almost solely to look to America. In the present year out of our total importation of 7,305,958 cwts., 5,272,730 cwts. came from across the Atlantic.

Almost one-fourth of our entire population is dependent, directly or indirectly upon cotton. The existence of some 10,000 000 of our people largely depends upon the cotton harvest of the Southern States of America. The great crisis of 1903 brought home to our minds the extreme danger of our position, and we know not how soon another crisis may arise. And apart from the uncertainty of harvest, we have the certain knowledge that the American cotton industry is ever increasing its calls upon native material, and that there is bound to be, from this cause alone, a fall in the American raw cotton exports. And this while Lancashire is ever demanding more cotton. In the last two years 7,000,000 spindles have been added.

Let us consider what is at stake. A few years ago before the great crisis, the normal output of our cotton trade was worth £90,000,000 per annum, of which £72,000,000 was exported and £18,000 000 retained for home consumption. The recent cotton boom, partly through increased volume of trade and partly through higher values, has swollen these figures. In 1905 our output was worth £115,000,000 and our export trade worth £92,000,000. The raw cotton used in 1905 was worth £45 000,000, so that British industry worked upon material worth only £45,000,000 and raised its value to £115,000,000. But the profit to British industry is much greater than is indicated by these figures. The £45 000 000 in not paid for cotton alone, but for the carrying of the cotton from America and other places in British ships and its insurance by British insurance houses. On the other side, the export value of £92 000,000 worth of cotton goods does not include the freight and insurance of the cotton goods to their destinations. Taking these things into consideration, it is probable that we are now making a profit of about £30,000,000 per annum by work done upon or in connection with a raw material which we cannot ourselves produce.

Considered in relation to our export trade the shipments of our cotton industry account for more than one fourth of the whole. Considered in relation to our entire activities, the value of the output of the cotton trade amounts to one-fifteenth of our national income. But these proportions do less than justice to the real importance of the cotton trade for upon it are dependent a host of subsidiary industries which rise or fall with its fortunes, It is calculated by the British Cotton Growing Association that the capital engaged in or directly dependent upon the trade by spinning mills, bleaching and printing works, engineering shops, railways, canals, ships, banks, etc. is nearly £400,000,000 a figure which is no inconsiderable fraction of our national capital.

Now let us look at the sources of our imported cotton (figures of 1905.)

From Foreign Countries.	Cwts.
From United States	15,440,574
From Egypt	3,223,894
From other countries	494,310
Total	19,158,778
From British Possessions.	**Cwts.**
From British India	437,962
From British W. Indies	10,055
From other places	68,165
Total	516,182

While this table brings out the dominance of America, it contains an encouraging feature in the Egyptian supply. Cotton cultivation in Egypt was not commenced until 1820, when seed was introduced from the Soudan. That Egypt can now send us over 3,000,000 cwts. a year encourages us to believe that equally good results may be obtained elsewhere area for area. What other sources new or old can we look to?

Broadly speaking the belt in which cotton finds a suitable climate extends about 40 degrees on each side of the Equator, as far north, that is, as Turkestan or Japan, and as far south as Rhodesia or North Australia. In this great area the British imperium covers the British West Indies, Nigeria, Gambia, Uganda, Rhodesia, India, Straits Settlements, Borneo, and Australia, and in all these places cotton is either grown profitably or experimentally. The field is so wide that it is difficult to believe that successful production on a great scale is impossible in some parts of it. When the British cotton industry was a much smaller thing than it is now it drew its material from India and from the West Indies. The West Indies displaced cotton to grow sugar, and India failed to supply the long-stapled varieties of cotton which we derive from America and Egypt, and which are essential to the British manufacturer. Thus the position now is worse even than at the time of the American Civil War. Then we drew upon India for part of the shortage of America. Now India cannot give us the varieties which have become indispensable to the trade. The Indian cultivators are ignorant, and the Government does not do what it easily might do to advise and guide them. At one time India produced long, fine, silky cottons, but through careless cultivation the crops have deteriorated. According to Sir George Watt the varieties cannot even be found in India to-day. That scientific research and experiment could re-establish long stapled cotton in India may be regarded as certain, and, indeed the most healthy reports are just to hand of the success of experiments with Egyptian seed. Six thousand Indian acres are now under Egyptian cotton. We have to remember, however, that India is herself a cotton user.

The British Cotton Growing Association is very wisely turning its attention, after India, to West Africa, where we have an enormous territory suitable for cotton cultivation. What are the drawbacks? As present there are many. There is the dangerous climate and the absense of good harbours and railways. The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine is teaching us how to fight the climate, but without railways it is impossible to reach economically an area large enough to grow the great bulk of material for which our trade calls.

Before the British Association in 1904, Mr. J. Arthur Hutton pointed out that without a railway little progress can be made. Northern Nigeria, with an area of over 300.000 square miles and a population of over 10,000,000, might, for all practical purposes, be in another planet, except that it costs the British taxpayer nearly £300,000 a year. According to a Blue Book (Cd. 2,787) issued in 1905, the railway which it is proposed to construct between Baro (on the Niger and Kano, a distance of nearly 400 miles, would cost £2,200 000. Estimating that an extent of 25 square miles would be opened up on either side of the Niger, this railway would render economically accessible an area of 12 800,000 acres. Estimating that only one acre in twenty would be put under cotton, and the production at 100lb. per acre, we should obtain an annual crop of 1,280.000 bales.

The claim of the Cotton Growing Association is that the railway should be proceeded with as a matter of urgency which brooks of no delay. And thus we come to the serious question of ways and means. Is the British taxpayer in view of the facts I have related, to build another railway in the wilderness for fear of a worse fate befalling him and, if so, shall we build outright, and own, or guarantee returns to private capitalists? For my part if the railway is to be built I think we should own it outright, and that there is a very strong case for building it is impossible to doubt.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" announces that a branch of "the famous Simla Amateur Dramatic Club" is being founded in London. The Committee will include General Baden-Powell, General Tyler, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick and Lady Westland, and I am told, adds the writer, that the new society will give at least two performances in London next autumn. The correspondent introduces the subject with the extraordinary remark that there is a new and strong reason to unite these old associates, If Simla is to come to an end of its great social history, as it will if the Government offices are moved to Dalhousie. The removal of official Simla to Dalhouse is fortunately a scheme beyond the dreams of the most ambitious Viceroy, and it may be hoped that the Simla A. D. C. will for many years provide entertainment for visitors to the summer capital.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Mr. H. W. Lucy, in his new book, The Balfourian Parliament, tells, among others, the following story: A member of the Irish Constabulary was posted on a road leading to Dublin, with instructions to watch motor-cars returning from a suburban parade and take the number of any exceeding statutory speed. Presently one bowled along at twenty miles an hour. Um! said the policeman, regarding it stolidly. Next came one doing its forty miles an hour. Ah! exclaimed the custodian of public safety, his eyes brightening. Last of all came one nearing a pace of a mile a minute. Begorra! said Pat, slapping his thigh in ecstasy, that's the best of the lot. Thus did the instincts of the sportsman overcome the discipline of the policeman.

A solo on a tin whistle in the Leeds City Police court yesterday won lenient treatment for a young man with a Cockney accent who was charged with begging on Saturday night. The defendant pleaded that the people got their money's worth, inasmuch as he gave them classical selections on his tin whistle. He had been, he said, in a regimental band, and was not afraid to play before the King. The stipendiary magistrate ordered the whistle to be produced, and the defendant, by request, proceeded to render The Lost Chord, with variations. The stipendiary magistrate immediately discharged the accused, and referred him to the police to learn just how far he might go in his street playing.

A wonderful display of the postage-stamps of the world is promised at the great International Philatelic exhibition which is being organised by the London Philatelic Society and will be opened on the 23rd of the month. The exhibitors will include all the principal collectors in this country and many of the big foreign philatelists. The Prince of Wales—who, by the way, has made considerable additions to his stamp collection during his recent tour in India—is, the London correspondent of the Scotsman says, sending to the exhibition some of his treasures, including the two famous Post Office Mauritius stamps, worth not far short of £3,000 the pair. The French Government and our own Post Office have also promised to exhibit postal curiosities and stationery.

The political campaign in Arkansas is likely to return to the Federal Senate a representative whose democracy is distinctly of the old-fashioned, exhilarating type. According to the "Washington Post," the popular candidate, Governor Jefferson Davis, makes a point of assuring his hearers that he is a plain man like themselves. In one of his earlier canvasses he denounced his opponent as an aristocrat who gave himself airs and wore silk stockings. Look at my socks, my countrymen, said Jeff Davis, pulling up the leg of his trousers, they are the kind you wear, ten cents a pair; cotton socks are good enough for you and me.

As Prince Reuss had all his life been an intimate friend and a faithful collaborator of Prince Bismarck, he was much embarrassed by these instructions. When, therefore, he received the visit of Prince Bismarck he simply laid before him the letter which he had received from Count Caprivi, and expressed his regret that in view of the instructions it contained he could not return Prince Bismarck's visit. Half an hour later Princess Reuss came down stairs to the hall of the Embassy and gave the order, Call me my carriage, I am going to Prince Bismarck's, and added, Don't let people in Berlin forget that I am the daughter of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. When the Kaiser heard of the incident he was furious, and it cost her husband his place.

Captain H. H. P. Deasy, of London, driving a 24 h. p. Martin ordinary touring motor-car, has just accomplished a noteworthy feat on a hill in Ross-shire. The hill is over six miles in length and rises to a height of over 2,000ft., the road in places being terribly steep and the surface wretched, while several dangerous turns have to be negotiated "en route.' What makes the achievement all the more notable is the fact that the car carried six persons with luggage and surveying-instruments, besides a complete cinematographic outfit. The road referred to constitutes the highest mountain roadway in Great Britain. The car made the ascent in about 36min., but the descent was rendered impossible owing to a large snow-drift being encountered about a quarter of a mile past the summit.

Our latest Australian visitor, the Rev. Professor J. L. Rentoul, of Ormond College, Melbourne University, is a near relative of Judge Rentoul, of the City of London Court. He is one of the most vigorous of Colonial controversialists, both on the platform and in the Press. In fact, his popular nickname is Fighting Larry, a somewhat Hibernian way of describing the President of the Melbourne Peace Humanity, and-Arbitration Society. This body came into being during the South African war, of which Professor Rentoul was a vehement opponent. He was the most unpopular man in Melbourne during the Mafficking period, but since the Chinese Labour episode the pendulum has swung and on leaving for his present holiday there were quite a number of popular demonstrations in his honour.

St. Brandan, whose anniversary falls on May 16, is the bird-loving Irish abbot depicted in sacred art with a blackbird on his wrist, who sailed forth into the Western Ocean on a seven years' search for the Land of Promise. His legend whether mere allegory or embellished myth, falls in with the known restlessness of the sixth-century Celtic saints. Nor is there anything incredible about the notion of Irish monks having drifted to Madeira before Robert Macham or to the American Great Ireland before Bjorn the Icelander. On old English charts the Isle of St. Brandan is found under the Irish name of Brazil. In any case we can claim Brandan as the indirect discoverer of America, for his story inspired the dreams of Columbus.

Mr. Andrew Betts Brown, who has just died at Edinburgh, was a distinguished inventor. In addition to his inventions of the steam tiller and the telemotor, an apparatus enabling a vessel to be steered from the bridge, Mr. Brown devised the well-known hydraulic installation for loading and discharging cargoes a new form of forging-press for dealing with heavy marine shafting and gun forgings, and also the combined steam and hydraulic reversing-engines which are to be seen on nearly every large steamship afloat, Almost the whole of the Japanese fleet are steered by Mr. Brown's apparatus, as are big Canarders British warships, the vessels of the Russian Navy, and most of the vessels of the big companies.

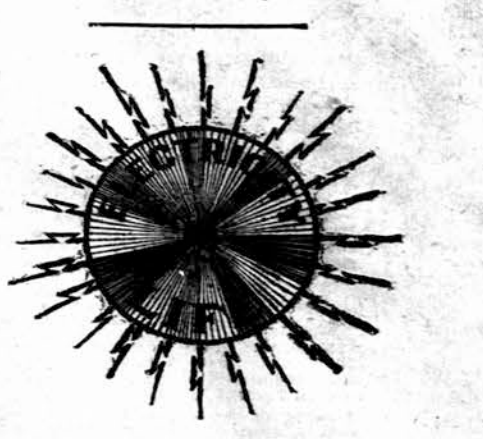
While scratching his nose with the end of a loaded revolver, says the "Daily Mail," a man in Paris accidentally pulled the trigger and blew off the tip of his nose. Students of Manners for Men and kindered works will realize at once that the habit of scratching the nose at all is one that cannot be too strongly condemned, though we regretfully admit that it appears to be largely on the increase, even in the best society. But if the nasal organ must be scratched at all it is evident that firearms are not the implements most suited to the purpose, What's the matter, as they say in America, with the poker?

Will the Lords end or mend the Government Bills? "Neither," replied a veteran politician interviewed in the "Review of Reviews." They dare not end them, they cannot mend them. What they will do is to spoil them, botch them, mutilate, and marhem. Then what will the Commons do? The Peers are likely to have a rude awakening something like that which was experienced by the citizens of San Francisco when the earth moved for the space of three minutes and the heart of the city became a mass of smoking ruins.

In the later years of his life Prince Henry VII. was not in very high favour at the Berlian Court. This was due to an incident which is not generally known, but for the truth of which a special correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald" absolutely vouches. It will be remembered that in 1892 Prince Bismarck went to Vienna for the marriage of his son Count Herbert to the daughter of Count Hoyos. At that time the relations between the ex-Chancellor and the Kaiser were at their very worst. Prince Reuss received instructions that if Prince Bismarck called on him he was not to return his visit. He was also instructed to inform the Austrian Government of these instructions so as to prevent the ex-Chancellor being received by the Emperor Franz Josef.

THE HERCULEX CURED I. M. S. OFFICER

An Old Medical Man, who has made a special study of Electricity Compliments Dr. Sanden.



If you have ever entertained the slightest doubt that the Herculex could not do all that I have claimed for it, then read the following letter. What more positively unbiased proof could be given:—

MADRAS, 13TH DECEMBER, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN:—

DEAR SIR,—It is with many grateful thanks that I write to tell you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your belt (Herculex).

In February last I had an attack of apoplexy attended with paralysis of the left arm and much sleeplessness. In July last I was induced by a friend to try your belt. The very first night I wore it, I slept right thro' the night and felt more refreshed the next morning than I had done for many months previously. The paralysis, which had been certainly improving, gradually, but slowly, seemed to disappear altogether after I had worn your belt for about a week. My general health, too, improved, and there was a spring in my walk I had not felt for many years past.

I have since recommended your belt to a few of my former patients and friends, and they all tell me that they are quite satisfied with the results.

For obvious reasons I do not wish my name in full to appear in your advertisement, more especially as I object to be inundated with letters and visits of inquiry from total strangers; but you have my permission to show this letter in original to any one who really wants to know the opinion on your HERCULEX belt of an old medical man who has made aspecial study, in India and Europe, of electricity as a therapeutic agent.

All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative and prophylactic agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into body in an even and continuous form. Dr. SANDEN seems to have solved this problem by inventing his Electric HERCULEX belt.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) N. C.,
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, I. M. S.

The above letter, the original of which can be seen at my office, by those directly interested, is from one of the highest medical authorities in India. It not only gives the views of the distinguished gentleman from a medical standpoint, but also shows that the Herculex has cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach What more positive and convincing evidence could one wish for?

If you cannot call for a free consultation, send me your name and address, and I will send you free of all cost my book, on the Home Treatment by electricity. Write to-day. Address,

CALL OR ADDRESS:

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy.

Impure blood blotches the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions. Mr. G. W. Burtner, Keezletown, Va., tells of the bad condition he was in, and how he was cured by

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Shortly after leaving college, I was troubled with a skin disease which showed itself first at the ankles. Physicians pronounced it eczema, and treated me for that

complaint. The eruption crept slowly up my limbs, and on the body, until it enveloped the whole frame. It gave me infinite trouble, with constant itching, casting off of dry scales, and a watery liquid which would exude from under the scales. I treated it for over three years unsuccessfully, and was unable to check it until I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I used three bottles of this medicine, and was completely cured—my skin becoming as smooth and clear as before."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

California Syrup of Figs

This gentle natural laxative permanently overcomes Habitual Constipation, Dispels Feverish Headaches, Speedily Cures Indigestion, Biliousness and all disorders arising from Sluggishness of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

Of all Chemists, in two sizes.
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HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.

Rose's Lime Juice supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.

Insist on having ROSE'S in the original embossed bottles, and not one of its many spurious imitations which are made either from cheap Lemon Juice, or are conspicuous by the absence of the pure Juice of the Lime Fruit.

WANTED HOME RULE.

NOVEL SOLUTION OF THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

Like the poor, the domestic servant problem is always with us—for more with us, in fact than is the domestic servant herself. And while in England we are trying to explain the absence of Mary Jane, we find (and small consolation it is to know it) that the Colonies are in nearly as bad a case as ourselves. In new Zealand, whenever a home steamer is coming in, the Labour Department is besieged with anxious housewives who will snap up any treasure who may be on board, ere she lands, and in Australia the difficulty is equally great. The Australian young woman resents domestic service as heartily as does her English confrere, and so long as the factory or the shop offer her an opening, with her evening off, the distracted housewife may stand and implore her help in vain.

KEY TO SITUATION.

There are several factors that have to be taken into account ere one rushes into hasty generalizations on the burning servant question, chief among them being the one that the servant grievance is as old as the hills. Pepys's descriptions of the behaviour of his wife's maid would make the modern matron's hair stand on end, and the works of any chatty domestic biographer of a by-gone day record anecdotes of the misdoings of the Mary Jane of his time, who being dead yet speaketh her mind through the mouthpiece of her twentieth-century descendant. There would then seem to be some reason, apart from education, new openings for women, and increasing luxury, why domestic service should be unpopular now, nay, why it has always been unpopular. And I believe the key to the domestic servant problem can be fitted to most other feminine problems with a reasonable prospect of revealing their secret. In a word, the key to the situation will be found in women themselves.

CAN WOMEN RULE?

Are women good to women? Ruskin named cruelty as being one of a girl's great faults, and a middle-aged man I knew struck the nail pretty hard on the head, when he summed up the sorrows of the sex in the telling phrase, "Women are brutes to women!" Women except in very rare instances, cannot govern. Their long strain of hereditary egotism, which had made every woman's whim a law unto its owner, has sent her into the world, hunting for the one man to marry her, has endowed her with the highest form of selfishness maternal love—has made her shield her home from all comers, all these forces combine to make it very difficult for women to take an absolutely unprejudiced and fair-minded point of view of the case for the outsider.

It was once my lot to live in a community of grown-up women, where one woman had the sole charge of a large staff and number of students. The shameless bullying, the tale-bearing, the petty deceptions, the hysteria, and tears that passed within those walls impressed themselves on my mind so indelibly that the record can never be effaced. Yet, with that strange inconsistency which is so essentially feminine the very woman who will stop a servant's outing in pique, or nag the governess when irritable, will lavish endless kisses on a pet dog or cat, which having nothing to gain and everything to lose by not cringing, cringes accordingly and worships her mutely to her eternal satisfaction.

REFORM UPSTAIRS.

The result of this faminine tyranny is that the majority, both in the lower and middle classes, prefer to work for men, rather than for their own sex. The openings for their services in mills, shops and offices, where both sexes meet on common ground, being numerous, they seem greatly attracted by such posts, and the result is an inevitable weakening of women's hold on home life. Of those women who work few, maybe, have sufficiently analysed their reasons for taking positions in offices controlled by men, in perference to offices run by women but, with very few exceptions, all women prefer to do this.

If progress is to be made at all, if home life is to uphold, and the dignity of womanhood, wifehood and motherhood to be retained, so far from tinkering with the servant trouble at the kitchen and we shall have to ascend to the drawing-room and teach the mistresses the value of organization, absence of fuss and favouritsm, and the stern necessity of keeping the narrowness of feminism out of home-rule. If we ever succeed in doing this, we shall have gone far towards building up the homes of the future on the right foundation, and towards putting matters on a happier footing than seems at present to exist between the up-to-date mistress and the modern maid.

A DEFENCE OF THE NURSE.

BY CONSTANCE SMEDLEY.

Mrs. Gamp has disappeared, but Mrs. Gamp's substitute makes certain stipulations, and because these stipulations interrupt the happy-go-lucky, orderless conduct of the average English household, Mrs. Gamp's substitute, the hospital nurse, is condemned as consequential for the stipulations affect her own welfare, sometimes, as well as her patient's.

But nursing is a profession just as is secretarial work or teaching, and the efficient nurse may view her life-work with keen interest and even love, and yet feel no sentimental halo surrounds either work or patient. Illness to her is neither a calamity nor sorrow, no personal emotions are aroused, she is used to the sight of suffering, and it is the purpose of her profession to allay it. She has spent many years in learning how to do so thoroughly, and sets about the task in a properly business like spirit.

But we must remember nursing is her daily work; it is not an occupation forced upon her by mischance, one of the ills of relationship which Fate occasionally dispenses. The sick-room is the scene of her daily life and while the nearer friends and closer relations give their services with whole-hearted devotion for spasmodic periods—their service is a labour of love, and lasts for a short time only. They can therefore put aside the claims of pleasure, of culture, and of exercise, and throw themselves into the battle with unremitting zeal. But the nurse's work is permanent, and she leaves one patient to take charge of another. She must in self-defence keep a reasonable amount of time for her own personal relaxation, though to the relations of the sufferer she may appear not only selfish but positively inhuman, in retreating to her room and indulging in a novel, or going out for a couple of hours for a stroll, when the patient is tossing on a bed of pain. It is the nurse's business to attend to her patient, they consider; she is paid to do so.

Yet it is easy to understand the resentment which sometimes comes with the introduction of a nurse into a private family. She comes from a well-traind army, a soldier used to regulations and routine; disease is the foe, and scientifically, methodically, and impersonally she enters on the conflict. But in the average household disease is a mere accident, whose prevention or cure does enter into the scheme of existence. Sanitation is a lip-word, means a convenience; health is taken for granted, and nothing is thought about it. But health is a nurse's incessant occupation, she has ever before her the terrible suffering engendered by its neglect, and the precautions which she knows through long experience to be essential seem to the careless and ignorant mere fads, inconvenient, absurd, and even presumptuous.

It is the usual tale of the jealousy of the incompetent towards capability. The fact of a woman having devoted years to scientific study of what should be the household laws of health seems to the amateur nurse a species of impertinence. The average non-working woman, the average housewife, the average mother of a family positively resents thoroughness in any woman, and more especially if that thoroughness be applied to any branch of knowledge or work which is popularly known as "womanly."

But though the family may criticize and grumble, oh, the relief of the patient when the well-traind nurse appears! The moral confidence she brings to the sufferer, cried over by relations overwhelmed by their sympathetic agony! The patient does not resent the nurse's cheering impersonality. The patient does not rebel against the quiet but inflexible routine. Be it man or woman, the sufferer rests in the consciousness of the nurse's capability and her firm rule.

The nurse is the soldier, the sickroom her battleground the doctor her captain.

She fights the brave fight for her patient and only those who suffer appreciate her services. But they do appreciate it when the masses of affectionate freinds and relatives are cleared away and nurse arrives! No sense of hopeless obligation overburdens, then, you rest thankfully in the feeling you are being attended to in the best possible manner by someone who knows exactly what she is about, and whose business it is to attend to you. The business over, the fee is paid, and nurse departs, leaving you with no undue burden of gratitude or self-reproach.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid 'Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LA LIGUE DES PETITS CHAPEAUX.

"It is undeniable that Fashion is the one real autocrat the world possesses," writes a Parisian correspondent. "'When Consider your neighbour,' commands, we smilingly acquiesce, and continue the course of action most pleasing to us. But when Fashion speaks all must obey, or submit to being labelled out of the movement. Madame la Comtesse Greffulhe has long been the most notable elegante in Paris, she has always led, never followed, the fashions, and her opinion on subjects of dress is universally admitted to be the last word. Managers of theatres have begged and implored; theatre goers have expostulated, and newspapers have printed eloquent articles, all, all vain! Theatre hats in Paris have grown and flourished; they have been loaded with huge ruches of tulle and with waving feathers: with dozens of superb roses, and with giant ospreys. The Paris theatre hat has long been a thing of very real beauty, but a screen, in every sense of the word.

Now, the Comtesse Greffulhe, nee La Rochefoucauld, has settled the question finally. Large theatre hats may be worn by those who admire them, but they are things of yesterday; they are no longer the fashion.

Only a woman in the position of the Comtesse Greffulhe could have wrought such a magic change in a few days: she managed the coup extremely cleverly. At first she interested her closest friends—all notable grandes dames—in the innovation, and then she indicated her wishes to the famous milliners. The result was assured: if the best-known leaders of fashion refused to wear large theatre hats it would obviously be useless for the milliners to create them. And in this way the miracle was worked. No appeal to the better feelings of 'smart' women: no polite request to do-as-you-would-be-done-by. Large theatre hats are no longer correct, and there the subject ends. Since all the leaders of fashion in Paris have joined the Ligue des Petits Chapeaux, it can easily be understood that only a singularly brave woman would now appear at a theatre in a large hat.

One afternoon this week, in the exquisite salons in the Rue d'Astorg, there was a famous Vente de Charite in aid of La Societe Philanthropique, in which the Comtesse Greffulhe is deeply interested, and at this vente the very first of the new theatre hats were sold to eager buyers. Reboux, Camille Roger, Viro, Esther Meyer, and all the other well-known Parisian milliners brought their most choice creations, and the result was amazing. An immense sum was realized. It will be interesting for those who had the pleasure of attending this sale to single out the more remarkable hats in the different theatres. As a rule fashionable women are exceedingly careful that no one shall know where their best have been purchased—they they shudder with horror at the bare idea of their chosen model being copied. But in the case of the vente' chez the Comtesse Greffulhe, everyone saw everything, and there was quite a fight over some of the prettiest models. Where millinery is concerned it is not quite safe to prophesy, but I, personally, feel convinced that we shall see a real revival of the quaint Beguin this season. I saw a great many of these charming little headdresses in rich embroideries and covered with glittering paillettes. One in particular attracted my attention and admiration; it was shaped like a Juliet cape and thickly covered with raven's wing paillettes; in front there were two Mercury wings, and the whole cap rested on a bed of deepest purple violets; it was entirely charming.

DOVER'S GREAT SCHEME.

LARGEST MARINE STATION IN THE WORLD.

A scheme has been decided upon by the various authorities concerned which promises to make Dover at no distant date one of the principal passenger ports of the Empire.

The Admiralty Pier, having been considerably lengthened, is now to be increased in width to the extent of 215ft., and a section of the enlarged structure, covering nearly the same space as the Charing Cross terminus, is to be covered by an iron and glass roof, so as to form a vast marine station the most extensive of the kind in the world. From this station will be conducted not merely the cross-Channel traffic to Calais and possibly to other ports but the constantly-increasing Atlantic trade.

The new station, which is to be commenced as soon as the Royal assent has been given to the unopposed Bill in Parliament this session, will contain several very long arrival and departure platforms, giving direct access to the ocean and cross-Channel steamships, which can be moored at five or six different berths. It has been decided that the extension of the pier shall take place entirely on the westerly side—that is, within the Commercial Harbour—the necessary surperficial area being secured by buildings a granite-faced concrete wall 215ft. to the east of the existing landing-places. This wall is intended to curve inwardly towards the sea, so as to follow the line of the pier, and the intervening space will be filled up with chalk brought from the East Cliff.

COMPLETED IN THREE YEARS.

In view of the remarkably rapid progress made with the National Harbour, it is believed that the proposed station can be completed in less than three years. The depth of water at the new quays will enable the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, or even vessels of greater draught—if such be built in the future—to go alongside at any state of the tide while through railway communication will enable passengers living in any part of the United Kingdom to use the port without the slightest inconvenience.

Simultaneously with the construction of the marine station, the Corporation propose to build a viaduct which will dispense with the worst of the existing level railway crossings in the town and enable trains from Victoria and Holborn to run overhead through Dover to the Admiralty Pier. This improvement will give room for much-needed expansion of local accommodation for the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway, and at the same time pave the way for the change that may be anticipated in the surroundings generally when Dover becomes an active naval station.

SWEETHEARTS' JOURNAL.

SWISS BUSINESS MEN'S NOVEL ENTERPRISE.

There is a weekly journal published at Zurich called "The Engaged Couples' Advertiser," or, to give it the German title, the "Schweizerscher-Verlobungs-Anzeiger." It is one of the strangest publications ever produced to supply "a long-felt want."

Agents are at work all over Switzerland ascertaining the name of every girl who is engaged to be married and that of her prospective husband. These names are printed in the paper under the name of the district in which the sweethearts live, with the addition of the address of both and a description of their social position. At the end of a week after the insertion of the announcement of her engagement, a girl finds herself almost in a position to start a shop, so numerous are the samples she receives from firms anxious to do business.

The majority of the couples whose names appear in the "Advertiser" belong to the middle classes, and they do not appear to object to the publication of their names. The announcements, moreover, act to some extent as an insurance against the defection of timid lovers, and prevent them from jilting. When an address is sent to the office, the following circular is forwarded to the fiances:—

Mademoiselle,—We learn to-day of your engagement to M.——, and we beg to send you our paper free of charge for one year. We specially wish to call your attention to the names of the firms advertising in our columns. We request you to keep all the numbers of this paper to recall in future the happy memories connected with your engagement. If you can send us the addresses of other persons similarly engaged we should be greatly obliged.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 26th May 1906, on 501·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,30,000	3,05,000	4,000	4,39,000
Or per mile of Railway	[illegible]58	604	8	870
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	27,93,420	56,58,104	59,777	8 511,331
Total for 11 weeks	29,23,451	59,63,104	63,777	8,95 9 3
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,38,186	3,03,935	4,043	4,46,1[illegible]4
Per mile of Ry. do.	274	6[illegible]3	8	825
Total to corresponding date do.	28,44,706	52,77,995	1,24,329	82,47,030

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 7,194

Increase to date ... " 7,03,301

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, June 6.

In Burma light local rain has fallen. The chief amounts are: Mondalay one inch and Bhamo half an inch. Pressure conditions in the Andamans, and the wind directions there and in Diamond Island still suggest the possibility of disturbed weather in the adjacent sea area to the west. Cloud has increased on the Pegu Coast and temperature is approximately normal everywhere. In Eastern Bengal and Assam rainfall has been local, Cherrapoonjee reporting four and a half inches, Dhubri two inches, Mymensingh three inches, Bogra one and a half inches, and Dinajpur and Purnea two inches. Winds in Lower Bengal, except at Saugor Island, are light and the direction has changed from southerly to east-south-easterly. Cloud has accordingly increased in Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Bihar and skies are now heavily overcast over the whole of North-East India, while air has become damper in the delta of Bengal and Bihar. Temperature is in large excess in Chota Nagpur and in large defect in the northern districts of Eastern Bengal.

In the United Provinces temperature is in large excess and in the Punjab on an average slightly above normal while humidity has increased in the Western Desert. The barometer has fallen slightly in the extreme north an area of low pressure has appeared in the North-West Punjab. This may lead to disturbed weather within the next two days. In the Peninsula thunderstorms have occurred throughout Hyderabad, Madras, the Deccan and Mysore. Rainfall is fairly general on the Malabar Coast. The chief amounts are: Bellary one inch, Raichur half an inch, Chitaldroog two inches, and Calicut and Trivandrum one and a half inch. The disturbed weather in the Arabian Sea appears to be travelling northward. Skies are still moderately to heavily overcast on the West Coast, but in other parts of the Peninsula cloud has decreased somewhat. Temperature has fallen considerably in the area affected by thunder-storms. A few showers are probable in the interior of Burma and local rain on the Burma Coast, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bengal. Rain may extend to Chota Nagpur and move slightly northwards to the West Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6th June.

Stations.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire 4th.	29·625	WNW	16	85·1	77·4	83	.....	0·00	—0·00
Jask	29·611	[illegible]	G	88·3	78·4	85	.....	0·00	0·09
Musca 4th.	29·636	NNW	6	95·3	84.5	73	.....	0·00	—0·25
Aden 4th.	29·709	SW	10	91·3	88·8	81	.....	4·33	—0·00
Lahore	29·502	Calm	1	112·4	78·2	41	.....	.....	—0·12
Sirsa	29·532	W W	4	110·3	91·1	21	.....	2·94	—0·12
Delhi	29·514	W	9	110·2	87·1	5	.....	2·12	—0·[illegible]8
Agra	29·550	SW	13	109·0	88·9	24	.....	2·76	—0·08
Cawnpore	29·57	E	7	108·9	90·3	[illegible]1	.....	0·78	—0·35
Allahabad	29·568	WNW	[illegible]	110·6	89·0	14	.....	1·27	—0·[illegible]1
Jhansi	29·619	SW	8	110·[illegible]	85·7	73	.....	4·50	+0·02
Jacobabad	29·526	[illegible]	5	115·[illegible]	83·6	56	.....	2·41	—0·[illegible]0
Karachi	29·610	W	22	[illegible]3·9	82·[illegible]	70	.....	1·55	—0·60
Jeypore	29·655	[illegible]	11	108·2	83·1	29	.....	1·48	—0·10
Ajmere	29·656	W	16	105·4	87·0	[illegible]0	.....	1·32	—0·06
Deesa	29·714	WSW	[illegible]	106·3	79·9	59	.....	0·37	—0·02
Ahmedabad	29·725	NW	8	105·3	82·1	56	.....	1·81	—0·63
Bhuj	29·619	WNW	19	98·6	79·0	75	.....	1·64	—0·05
Jamnagar	29·711	W	17	97·1	76·2	61	.....	2·86	—·01
Dwarka	29·715	WSW	17	89·8	81·3	77	.....	0·75	.....
Rajkot	29·717	W	12	103·4	73·3	67	0·07	...	—0·11
Bhavnagar	29·739	NW	1[illegible]	105·1	75·0	64	.....	0·18	
Para									—0·23
Veraval	29·700	W	12	87·6	81·8	73	.....	0·42	—0·00
Neemuch	29·671	NW	15	102·0	81·7	47	.....	1·08	0·10
Indore	29·714	W	6	101·6	78·1	51	·03	0·21	—0·11
Saugor	29·[illegible]1	WSW	12	101·9	85·6	29	.....	0·79	—0·26
Jubbulpore	29·642	NW	4	106·0	81·8	35	.....	3·65	—0·36
Hoshangabad	29·659	SW	7	105·[illegible]	84·8	32	.....	0·3[illegible]	—0·41
Khandwa	29·712	SSE	11	105·[illegible]	83·6	43	.....	0·09	—0·38
Raipur	29·62[illegible]	WSW	16	107·8	86·4	30	.....	5·59	—0·49
Nagpur	29·67[illegible]	W	[illegible]	108·8	84·6	32	.....	3·3[illegible]	—0·8[illegible]
Amraoti	29·718	SW	10	10[illegible]·8	83·3	2[illegible]	.....	0·86	—0·68
Akola	29·721	SW	9	108·[illegible]	85·4	12	.....	1·23	—0·49
Surat	29·742	ESE	[illegible]	93·7	80·1	[illegible]4	.....	0·19	—0·38
Malegaon	29·724	NNW	9	103·8	77·3	50	.....	0·18	—0·64
Bombay	29·748	NW	9	92·6	82·4	72	.....	1·19	—1·93
Poona	29·764	WSW	15	95·1	72·[illegible]	47	.....	0·93	—0·78
Ahmednagar	29·743	NNW	10	101·9	75·6	49	.....	0·84	0·92
Aurangabad	29·706	W	12	103·0	77·2	[illegible]8	.....	1·81	.....
Sholapur	29·727	NW	12	101·7	80·4	50	.....	1·13	—0·93
Ratnagiri	29·753	NW	15	92·8	82·9	67	.....	1·70	—[illegible]
Bijapur	29·7[illegible]0	NW	10	102·1	74·1	67	.....	0,97	—0·69
Belgaum	29·706	N	9	9[illegible]·3	71·[illegible]	76	.....	7·30	—1·48
Mormugoa	29·7[illegible]6	W	7	95·5	82·9	7[illegible]	.....	1·1[illegible]	—2·[illegible]5
Karwar	29·[illegible]39	Calm	6	91·3	80·5	76	.....	0·22	—6·[illegible]9
Mangalore	29·749	NE	7	90·9	[illegible]0·4	66	.....	6·30	—6·61
Calicut	29·768	[illegible]W	7	90·7	77·7	78	0·02	9·[illegible]5	—3·22
Cochin	29·801	S	4	110·4	73·7	86	0·71	12·90	—1·01
Bangalore	29·[illegible]71	S	9	103·6	69·3	70	.....	4·26	—[illegible]·33
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·702	Calm	5	1[illegible]8·8	84·1	49	.....	3·11	—0·56
Masulipatam	29·696	SW	8	98·7	85·5	82	.....	0·10	—0·70
Bellary	29·7[illegible]6	W	9	107·6	78·3	57	.....	1·38	—0·50
Cuddapa	29·694	SSW	G	112·5	86·0	46	.....	2·87	—0·43
Madras	29·683	WNW	7	101·0	85·0	71	.....	16·38	—0·46
Coimbatore	29·75	NW	11	93·4	76·1	62	.....	[illegible]·98	—0·28
Trichinopoly	29·712	SW	3	66·1	77·8	70	0·24	10·76	+0·49
Nagapatam	29·709	W	10	101·4	82·0	56	.....	12·00	—[illegible]·25
Colombo	29·799	SW	11	88·[illegible]	80·5	81	0·03	28·79	—[illegible]·11

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Mo[illegible] S= Strong, H= Heavy, F= Fresh.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Cawnpore and Allahabad and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction along the coast from Cochin to Bombay while south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and over the Deccan.

Temperature.—The maximum had been from 5° to 8° above normal at Bellary, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bangalore Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Poona, Malegaon, Akola and Amraoti and the minimum 7° below normal at Bellary and 5° to 9° above it at Masulipatam, Sholapur Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Saugor, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy at several places.

Rain.—Cochin and Calicut received about an inch and half, Bellary nearly an inch, and Colombo, Cuddapah, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bangalore, Bijapur, Poona, Akola, Amraoti, Hoshangabad, Indore and Jhasi light showers.

Weather.—Pressure along the coast from Cochin to Mormugao indicates that the monsoon conditions are slowly appearing and weather is favourable for rain there.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower B Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2		2
Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	3	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	3	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	5	39
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	3	14
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	10
Total	24	19	111
Total plague deaths to date	133 135		197,2656
Same date last year	43	43	143

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	3

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

A POLITICAL PROPHECY.

An Old Tory in the "Fortnightly Review" (May) the Twenty years ago, on a June morning, the writer was walking in a college garden at Oxford with an old County member of Parliament who had come up to attend some academic function. It was on the eve of the fateful division on Mr. Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill which was destined to change the course of English politics for two-thirds of a generation. Naturally the great question and all its bearings furnished the topic of our conversation. My friend was a typical Tory of the old school. He was a country gentleman who distinguished himself at school and at Oxford and had been elected a Fellow on the score of his merits rather than upon his birth. For over twenty years he had sat for a division of his country, unchallenged, with one exception, till the Reform Act of 1885 compelled him to woo a different class of electors in a smaller area of the county. He won very handsomely with a margin of two or three thousand votes. but his experiences of a contested election under the new conditions deterred him from engaging in another struggle. He was an admirable landlord, much beloved by all his neighbours, high and low, rich and poor, but he had very little sympathy with democracy. 'It is not,' he used to say, 'that I care tuppence about what are called social grades; I'd just as soon gossip with the blacksmith or the old landlord of the Royal George as with a brother squire or the person. There are heaps of things about which these people just as good men as you or I know a precious deal more than we do.'

THE FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL OPINION.

But they don't know anything about politics, except such legislation as happens directly to affect their interests. Take, for instance, he continued, this Home Rule question. All the labourers about my place will vote against Home Rule because they heartily dislike the Irish peasants who come over here at harvest time. If some Radical stump orator could persuade them that the effect of Home Rule would be to stop for ever the annual incursion of Irishmen, they would vote the other way; but as for the merits of the case as affecting the Empire, or the relations between Nationalists and Loyalists in Ireland, they know nothing and care less. And about problems farther afield, they are necessarily even more ignorant. As I've said, social position has nothing to do with it. If I'm going to buy a new horse I listen carefully to the opinions of my coachman and grooms down to the stable boy; if I meditate re-arranging the gardens I hear what every one of the gardeners has to say on the subject. But I don't want the advice of my gardeners about a horse, and I don't want the stable-boy's opinions about my gardens. But in polities yo'uve got to ask and take the opinion of a whole lot of people who haven't the faintest idea of the simplest factors of the problem they've got to solve. If you persuade them to your way of thinking, in nine cases out of ten it will be by arguments which you would be ashamed to use to your equals. My successor to the seat will get in on the strength of the agricultural labourers' dislike for the casual Irish immigrant. As a matter of fact, in existing circumstances Irish labour at harvest time is indispensable and it will come in just the same quantities whether Home Rule is granted or not. For my part, I do not like lying or trading on lies and that is what politics are coming to.

THE LAST STAGE.

"So the House of Commons saw my old friend no more, and lost a valuable member who had not spoken twenty times in the twenty years of his membership, but who was consulted by men of all parties, and did invaluable but unrecorded work on more committees than most of his contemporaries. He has passed away, not only from Parliament but from earth, and is now, let us hope, enjoying happiness where the Radical cease from troubling and the Tories are at rest. I have been betrayed into this reminiscence of a fine old country gentleman by the recollection of his curious prophecy on that June morning of 1886. The only satisfaction, he said, I derive from Gladstone's astounding blunder is that it will snuff out the Whigs. But the price that we shall have to pay for their extinction, though I don't grudge it, is a very heavy one. I suppose, I said, that you think that our turn will come next? No, he answered, the next to disappear will be the orthodox Liberal, with his text-book principles and copy-book moralities. No, the last stage will find the Tory party confronted with a powerful Radical-Socialist combination, indifferent to Empire, reckless of tradition, and in more or less unconscious sympathy with the proletariat of the Continent. And what, I asked, do you think will be the upshot? I have'nt an idea, he replied, but at any rate, I shan't be alive to see it. Nor was he. The prophecy has been more completely realised than is the fate of most prophecies. The Whigs are snuffed out the party in power professes and calls itself Liberal, but even in these early days of a new Parliament Liberalism has shown itself to be out of date, and the controlling voice is that of the Radical-Labour party, which is socialist malgre lui.

MR. W. ROCKEFELLER'S DOUBLE.

The New York newspapers give prominence to a dispatch received from Freeport, Illinois, announcing the death, at the age of 96, of Dr. William Livingston whom many persons mistook for Mr. William A. Rockefeller, father of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, because of his remarkable resemblance both physically and in mental attributes to that gentleman. Dr. Livingston was a jovial itinerant doctor and dealer in horses. He was a crack rifle shot, a splendid hunter, and was frequently absent from his home during long intervals. Dr. Livingston's early history is said to be shrouded in mystery. He had resided at Freeport during the last thirty-five years. When a portrait of Mr. William A. Rockefeller recently appeared in a prominent New York magazine Dr. Livingston's neighbours became convinced that he was either Mr. Rockefeller himself or his double.

Miss Ida Tarbell, who wrote a history of the Standard Oil Company, declared in a magazine article which was published with a portrait of the elder Mr. Rockefeller, that the latter was still living though his whereabouts were unknown. The friends of the Rockefeller family, however, say that Mr. William Rockefeller died many years ago. Dr. Livingston left a widow, who says her husband was not the elder Mr. Rockefeller although she admits that Mr. Rockefellers's portrait as reproduced in the magazine resembled Dr. Livingston exactly, showing the same cut of beard, the collar worn without a tie, and the diamond button. Mr. John D. Rockefeller's mother died long ago.

A despatch from Cleveland, Ohio, quotes Mr. Frank Rockfeller a brother of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, as saying that the late Dr. Livingston was not his father. Mr. Frank Rockefeller declares that his father lives in North Dakota. The case arouses interest in view of the mystery that has surrounded the whereabouts of the elder Mr. Rockefeller for many years.

THE POWER OF THE CARTOON.

MR. CARRUTHERS GOULD ON ART AND HAPPINESS.

The fourth Art and Industrial Exhibition, held at Lyndhurst Hall Kentish Town, in connexion with the mission associated with Dr. R. F. Horton's church at Hampstead was characterized by an amusing speech from Mr. F. Carruthers Gould, the well-known political cartoonist. He said he was not there in a political capacity; still he might say that from one point of view he was much disappointed with the result of the general election. In taking away some of his accustomed subjects it had made him feel like one who had been playing with puppets for many years, and now saw the sawdust knocked out of them.

Mention had been made of the exhibition of 1866. He remembered how, as a small boy, he was taken to see the great exhibition of 1851 and he could only say that he had ever seen anything more hideous. He felt thankful that the last traces of Early Victorian art were swept away.

Looking round at the exhibits before him he was delighted to see so much good work done by amateurs. He believed no young man or young woman should be allowed to marry unless he or she had a hobby. It was more interesting to ride a hobby than a horse, and it was much cheaper, and the possession of mutual or similar hobbies often helped to create domestic happiness.

He had heard there was some domestic misery in the world. He put it down to the wall-paper. If he were forced to contemplate continually certain types of wall-paper in common use they would force him to beat his wife, and take to drink. He was glad to see that the exhibition dealt with cookery, and he was glad to recognize the value of the L.C.C. technical schools in this respect.

After all, it was hopeful to remember that eating was not painful but rather the reverse. If eating were painful then life would be too horrible to have at any price.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 4th June 1906.

The weekly Memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1906-07	£17,300,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 2nd June 1906 by Council Bills	£2,812,030
	By Gold	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 3rd June 1906 to 31st March 1907	£14,987,910

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LAXATIVE
For Constipation, Flatulence,
Sluggish Liver, Heaviness
and Headache, &c.

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fulfil all the requirements of a pleasant and effective general laxative, and are especially valuable in

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The original and only genuine Liebig Company's Extract.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 5.

SECURITIES—

3 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 1-2	= + 3-16
3 do. Rentes	98 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3-4	= — 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 15-16	= — 1-16

SILVER—*

Spot in London	30 1-2	= — 9-16
3 months hence	30 1-16	= — 5-8
Spot in New York	66	= — 1 1-4

* Declined owing to speculative selling from the East.

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·18	= — 1
Berlin ,,	20·50 3-4	= — 1·4
New York Demand	4·85 1-2	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-2 do	= do
6 ,, ,,	3 1-2 do	= do
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3-4 do	= do
7 day market loans	3 do	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 4 1-2 June sellers steady

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 3 1-4 value

WHEAT—
Afloat for U K 3,470,000
Red Karachi 28 3-4 June-July buyers steady

RAPESEED—Quiet but steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 1-2 + 1-2 J-J value firmer

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 1-2

ARRIVALS—

Steamers—Australia, Wimbledon, Titania and Yarra.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. East Indian dull. Manchester steady. Total Sales 5,000. Spot 6·05 plus 3. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 1,000. Futures closed easier.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5·73	5·73	5·67
—4	—5	—4
Sep.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5·59	5·55	5·54
—4	—3	—3
Dec.-Jan	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·54	5·54	5·55
—3	—4	—4

Receipts at U S Ports	12,000
Do. last year	24,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	14,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11-25—5
Futures, month of July	10-49—13 } a
Do. do. Dec	10-34 + 10

a Declined owing to liquidation and to Official weather reports considered favourable.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 7-8—1-8
Futures, month of July	10·75—2
Do. do. Aug	10·49 + 2
Tone at close	steady.
Total visible supply	2,660,000—70,000
Do ,, ,, East Indian	277,000
Total quantity in sight	10,410,000 + 110,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on Tuesday 5th June 1906 :—

Cotton	7,843 bales
Wheat	14,915 cwts
Linseed	10,419 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,003 do
Gingellyseed	249 do
Poppyseed	6,071 do
Groundnut	199 do
Castorseed	3,739 do
Rice	27,819 do
Myrabollams	2,530 do
Cottonseed	14,451 do
Mowraseed	286
Gram	5,599 do
Joowar	703 do
Maize	196 do

BOMBAY, JUNE 6.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s 4 7-32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	170
Marcks 3 do. do.	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	153
Shanghai 30 do	213
Japan 30 do.	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·14
1st Settlement, 29th June	98·13

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd May.		4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 24th ,,	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 24th ,,	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 29th ,,	6	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.
LINSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	7 11 0
Forward Sept	8 3 0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	nominal.
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8 4 0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.	
Ready	8 3 0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.	
Ready	37 0 0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.	
White Delhi	4 11 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales
Imports	11,000 ,,

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·75	5·75	5·69
+2	+2	+2
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5·61	5·56	5·55
+2	+1	+1
Dec-Jan	**Jan-Feb.**	**Feb-Mar.**
5·55	5·55	5·56
+1	+1	+1

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady at about yesterday's rates, but the enquiry is on smaller lines and we hear of a very limited business passing at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	187	177	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	195	185	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	194	184	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	200	194	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	199	192	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	200	193	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	199	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G) Akola do. (M.-G.)	203	197	...	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	206	200	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	205	199	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	210	204	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	262	257	...	do.
Bhownugar, (M.-G.)	230	220	...	do.
Do (H. G.)	220	210	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	200	194		do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	257	do.
Westerns	...	...	233	do.
Compta (M. G.)	...	...	269	do.
Westerns (M.G)	...	...	250	do.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic ernings for week ending 12th May 1906.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 24th Mar. 1906—				
G I P Ry system.	2,65,771	6,68,815	3,946	9,38,532
I M R do	69,019	1,76 478	763	2,46,265
A D C Ry	9,932	10,391	16	20,339
Total	3,44,722	8,55,684	4,725	12,05,131
Actuals for corresponding week ending 25th Mar. 1905—				
G I P R system	2,36,730	9,94,961	3,859	12,35,550
I M R do	68,129	1,13,331	633	1,82,093
A DC Ry	5,273	5,357	49	10,679
Total	3,10,132	11 13 649	4,541	14,28,322
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+ 29,041	— 3,26,146	— 87	—2,97,018
I M R	+ 899	+ 63,147	— 130	+64,167
A D C Ry	+ 4,659	+ 5,034	— 33	+ 9,660

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th May 1906, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earning.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	5,000	28,00	......	33,000
Or per mile of Railway	36	198	......	234
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	1,20,304	5,78,099	4,192	7,02,595
Total for 18 weeks	1,25,304	6,06,099	4,192	7,35,595
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,639	50,659	764	57,062
Per mile of Ry. do.	40	359	5	404
Total to corresponding date do.	1,12,632	6,03,146	4,910	7,20,683

[illegible]ase for the week ... Rs. 24,062
[illegible]ase to date ... ,, 14,907

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Princess of Wales goes so soon to Norway that she will have but short experience for the time being, of what represents to her the two great joys of life—her children and her housekeeping. For the Princess is in very truth, that type of woman so much despised by her modern-minded, middle-class sisters—the domesticated. She has never cared for any form of athletics, never gone in to any extent, for riding, entirely disapprove of bicycling, and is indifferent to the fascinations of bridge. She keeps up her music but is more genuinely interested in art (visiting picture-galleries is really one of her hobbies), and she sews during every spare moment she can snatch from other duties. While on her long sea trips she sewed and knitted endless garments for poor children and when she visits a country house she invariably provides herself with a piece of embroidery.

A Scots hostess once said that the Princess of Wales gave less trouble as a guest and was more easily entertained than the most insignificant member of her house-party. Her dressmakers, her servants, and everyone brought in contact with her corroborate this verdict. Her Royal Highness is kindness and thoughtfulness itself. Once when her tailor was summoned to Sandringham during the visit of some foreign Royalties it was arranged that he should stay the night in order that he might see a command theatrical performance. And however busy she may be, the Princes always makes it a rule when guests are expected at Marlborough House, York Cottage, or Abergeldie, to go into each bedroom and sitting-room to ascertain for herself that everything possible has been done to ensure the comfort of the visitors. With it all she manages to put into good deal of solid reading, and officials in India were astonished at her intimate knowledge of the Empire's history.

The family ties between members of the Government are as nothing to the family ties that exist between members of the Household of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The thought is suggested by the fact that Lady Shaftesbury sister of the Duke of Westminster and daughter of Lady Grosvenor, filled her post of Extra Lady-in-Waiting so satisfactorily during the Indian tour that she has now been given a permanent appointment. Lady Shaftesbury is the wife of the Princess of Wales's chamberlain. Her maternal aunt Lady Bradford, is also a Lady-in-Waiting so is Lady Mary Forbes Trefusis, sister of Lord Beauchamp who married Lady Lettice Grosvenor, Lady Shaftesbury's only sister. A fourth Lady-in-Waiting Lady Katherines Coke, is the sister-in-law of Lord Leicester, who married the sister of Katherine Duchess of Westminster, and of Lord Chesham. Lord Chesham, for his part espoused Lady Beatrice Grosvenor, an aunt of Lady Shaftesbury. Lord Crichton Equerry to the Prince of Wales, is the husband of Lady Mary Grosvenor, who occupies the position of step-aunt to Lady Shaftesbury, and the relationship has recently been further strengthened by the marriage of Lord Hugh Grosvenor and Lady Mabel Crichton' To add to the complexity and completeness of the tie, the Duke of Teck, eldest brother of the Princess of Wales; married Lady Margaret Grosvenor, another of Lady Shaftesbury's aunts.

The Princess Royal is so seldom seen that her appearance at the Milner wedding created quite a flutter of curiosties in the church. Scarcely half a dozen people in the waiting crowd outside knew with certainty that the slim little lady in grey was the eldest daughter of the King and Queen o England. Even in the short walk from her carriage to her seat the Princess managed to convey an impression of unquenchable shyness ; it is too obviously agony for her to be the central figure in anything. She left quietly (choosing a side aisle for her exit) before the bride and bridegroom. This is a fashion which Princess Henry of Battenberg always adop but Princess Christian and her daughters usuall follow the newly-wedded couple from the church. The Princess Royal has a wonderful look of Queen Alexandra, she appears like a copy of a beautiful picture with some of the brilliancy left out. But her smile is really exquisite in its sweetness, and transforms her face for the moment. Like her sister Princess Victoria, she has an unusually graceful, slender figure, and she displays all Her Majesty's partiality for soft chiffon and ostrich feather ruffles. It is difficult to release that the Princess Royal will shortly have to do duty as a chaperon but time flies, and Princess Alexandra Duff celebrates her fifteenth birthday on Thursday.

The Duke of Devonshire's stay at Lismore Castle County Waterford, calls to mind a fact perhaps not very generally known namely, that the Cavendishes of to-day have purer Irish blood in their veins than their descent from the Boyles, Earls of Cork, entitles them to claim. As a matter of fact, the Duke's grandmother was an O'Callaghan and a daughter o the Irish house which gave princes to Munster in ancient times. The late Duke's mother was the daughter of Cornelius O'Callaghan, first Lord Lismore, whose home was at Shanbally, across the Knockmeledown Mountains from Lismore Castle, and now the residence of Sir Reginald and Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew. The Late Duke of Devonshire sat in the House of Lords with his first cousin the last Viscount Lismore, while the present Duke has in the House of Peers an Irish kinsman in Lord Dunalley, who is an O'Callaghan-Pritlie, the first part of the surname being derived from his mother the daughter of the first Viscount Lismore. His O'Callaghan descent also means for the Duke of Devonshire that he has had amongst his ancestors Speaker Ponsonby, of the Irish Parliament, whose name figures largely in the Irish history of the eighteenth century. The O Callagham clan, by the way, is still strong in Munster.

Sir Thomas and Lady Glen-Coats are likely to entertain largely during the season at Belgrave Square, where, as the tenants of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's magnificent mansion, there will be every inducement for Lady Glen-Coats to become one of the leading Liberal hostesses. Sir Thomas Glen Coats is one of the heads of the great threat manufacturing firm, and is very wealthy ; indeed, his friends place him among the list of many-millionaires who hail from o'er the Border. At his beautiful place at Ferguslie Park, on the outskirts of Paisley, this well-known representative of the Coats family has long been noted for his perfect but unostentatious entertaining. Few local affairs have lacked his support, and in matters pertaining to Church and State, the popular baronet and his family are always in the front of any movement. Lady Glen-Coats and her only daughter, Miss Winifred are held in high esteem, and many are the stories told of their kindness among the aged and poor ; indeed, this open-handed generosity of the Coats family is proverbial.

Sir Thomas Glen-coats has been appointed Commodore of the Royal Northern Yacht Club, an office in which he has succeeded the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Eglinton, the Earl of glasgow, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart Bart, and Lord Inverclyde. Yatching is one of the hoobis of Sir Thomas, who, with his sons, Mr. T. C. Glen-Coats and Mr. Harold Glen-Coats (an excellent designer of small yachts) is devoted to outdoor life and spends the greater part of the summer at their picturesque place at Brodick in the Isle of Arran.

All who know her will be delighted to hear that that brilliant musician and pianist Lady Euan-Smith has recovered from her recent serious illness—blood-poisoning and malaria fever—which she contracted during a tour that she made with her husband Sir Charles Euan-Smith K.C.B, C.S.I., a few months ago through Mexico and around America. She is the author of many songs, both sacred and secular, some of which are being sung in public by Miss Ada Crossley and other well-known artistes.

Another well-known lady, who is a clever musician, is the Hon. Mrs. Erskine, the wife of the Hon. Montague Erskine, Lord Erskine's eldest son. She is the fourth daughter of the late Mr. Edger Flower, who owned the beautiful and historic residences, the Hill, near Stratford-on-Avon, and Middlehill Park, Broadway, Worcestershire, a cousin of Mrs Estewart Erskine, the brilliant journalist and author, and, on her mother's side a descendant of the famous Stratford family who were the founders of Stratford-on Avon, and who built that famous towns noted church. Mrs. Montague Erskine is also a clever landscape painter—a talent that she inherited from her father. Her musical abilities she inherits from her mother, who, by the way, possesses one of the most wonderful jackets in the woeld. It is made of 10,000 squirrels ears, and reaches nearly to the feet.

In 1872 he married Mrs. Van Wart, formerly Mari de Grasse Stevens, daughter of the Attorney-General of New York. They have had two sons and two daughters. Their daughter Gwladys, left a widow some few years ago on the death of Mr. Arthur Webster Lord Alverstone's son, married again only last October and became Mistress Ramsay of Kidalton. Major Seely, M. P., is a nephew of Sir Francis. In the City Sir Francis is well known, notably as a partner in Donald Currie's and of the active managers of the great Union Castle line. He is also chairman of the Elysee Palace Hotel Co., of Paris English director for the Compagnie with a Internationale des Wagons-Lits, a great company with a capital of fifty million francs ; and is a figure in the insurance world. Sir Francis is a civil engineer, and early in life was a pupil of Sir James Brunless the great engineer. After that he he was for some fiften years a banker. He has a charming home at Tubbendens, near Orping-ton.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIO (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

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The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic ; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

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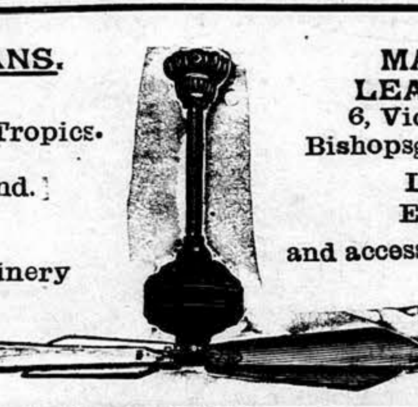

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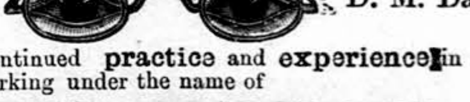

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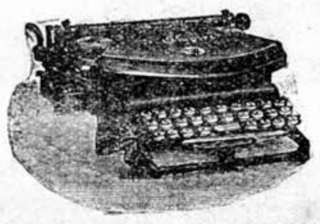

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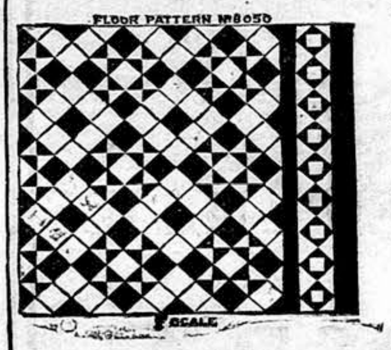

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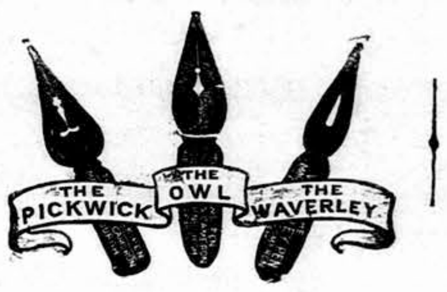

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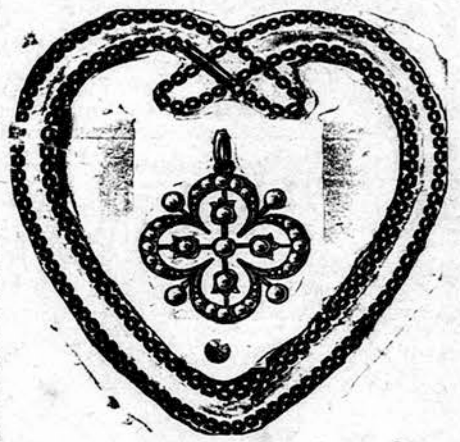
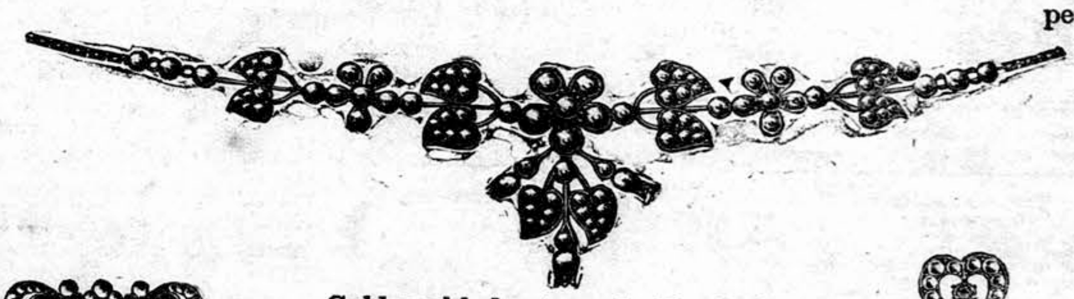

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.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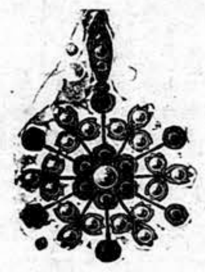
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

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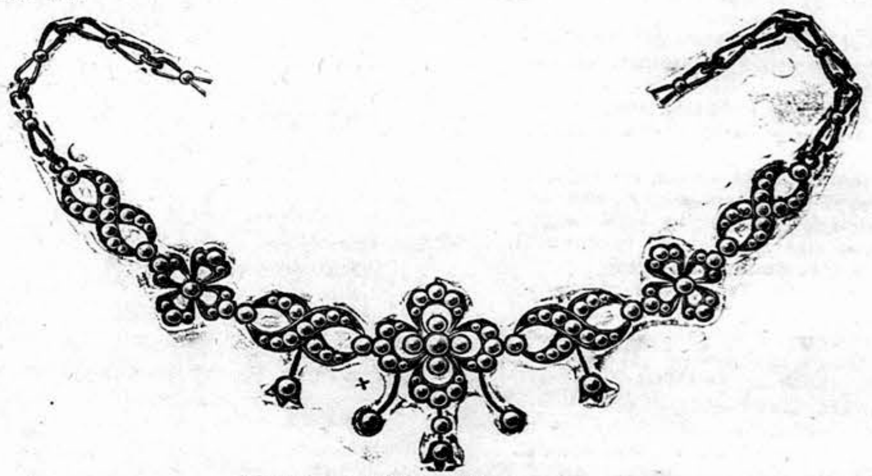
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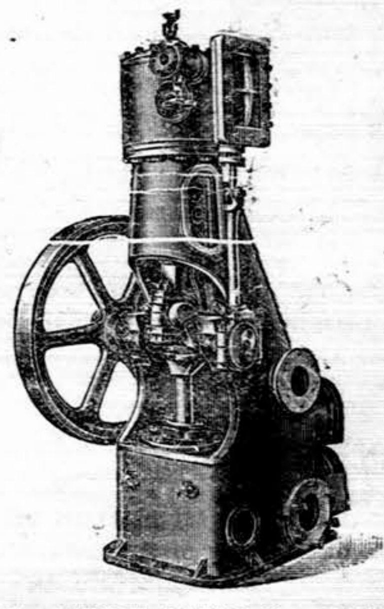

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